



Australian Bureau of Statistics

LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 10 DEC 2015

KEY FIGURES

	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Oct 15 to Nov 15	Nov 14 to Nov 15
Trend				
Employed persons ('000)	11 830.5	11 855.8	25.3	2.5 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	757.9	752.3	-5.5	-2.4 %
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	6.0	-0.1 pts	-0.3 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.1	65.1	0.0 pts	0.5 pts
Seasonally Adjusted				
Employed persons ('000)	11 829.3	11 900.6	71.4	3.0 %
Unemployed persons ('000)	741.9	739.1	-2.8	-4.6 %
Unemployment rate (%)	5.9	5.8	-0.1 pts	-0.4 pts
Participation rate (%)	65.0	65.3	0.3 pts	0.7 pts

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased to 11,855,800.
- Unemployment decreased to 752,300.
- Unemployment rate decreased 0.1 pts to 6.0%, based on unrounded estimates.
- Participation rate remained steady at 65.1% from a revised October 2015 estimate.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs increased 4.6 million hours to 1,649.1 million hours.

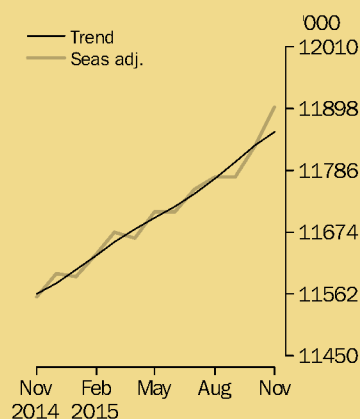
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES (MONTHLY CHANGE)

- Employment increased 71,400 to 11,900,600. Full-time employment increased 41,600 to 8,205,800 and part-time employment increased 29,700 to 3,694,800.
- Unemployment decreased 2,800 to 739,100. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work decreased 9,400 to 517,400 and the number of unemployed persons only looking for part-time work increased 6,600 to 221,700.
- Unemployment rate decreased 0.1 pts to 5.8%.
- Participation rate increased 0.3 pts to 65.3%.
- Monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 12.7 million hours (0.8%) to 1,645.9 million hours.

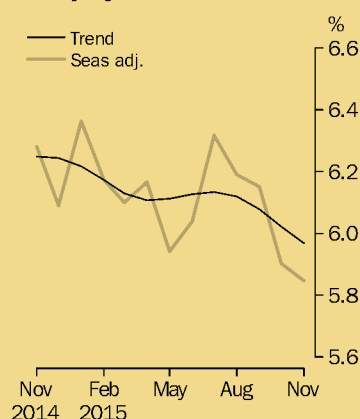
LABOUR UNDERUTILISATION (QUARTERLY CHANGE)

- Trend estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.1 pts to 14.3%.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: The labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.2 pts to 14.3%, based on unrounded estimates. The male labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.2 pts to 12.3%. The female labour force underutilisation rate decreased 0.2 pts to 16.6%.

Employed Persons



Unemployment Rate



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, email client.services@abs.gov.au > or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

RELEASE DATE

December 2015	14 January 2016
January 2016	18 February 2016
February 2016	17 March 2016
March 2016	14 April 2016
April 2016	19 May 2016
May 2016	16 June 2016

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WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

For details regarding the publication of quarterly rebenchmarked estimates and the release of new Labour Force products, refer to "What's new in the Labour Force" on page 7. This issue also provides an update on recommendations from the independent technical review into the Labour Force Survey. For details, refer to page 8.

ROUNDING

Estimates of changes shown on the front cover and used in the commentary have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but are more accurate than, movement obtained from the rounded estimates. The graphs on the front cover also depict unrounded estimates.

SAMPLING ERROR

The estimates in this publication are based on a sample survey. Published estimates and movements are subject to sampling variability. Standard errors give a measure of sampling variability. The interval bounded by two standard errors is the 95% confidence interval, which provides a way of looking at the variability inherent in estimates. There is a 95% chance that the true value of the estimate lies within that interval.

MOVEMENTS IN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES BETWEEN OCTOBER 2015 AND NOVEMBER 2015

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	<u>Monthly change</u>		<u>95% Confidence interval</u>	
Total Employment	71 400	13 000	to	129 800
Total Unemployment	-2 800	-39 800	to	34 200
Unemployment rate	-0.1 pts	-0.5 pts	to	0.3 pts
Participation rate	0.3 pts	-0.1 pts	to	0.7 pts

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David W. Kalisch
Australian Statistician

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

Australia's trend estimate of employment increased by 25,300 persons in November 2015, with:

- the number of unemployed people decreasing by 5,500,
- an unchanged unemployment rate of 6.0 per cent (based on rounded estimates),
- the participation rate remaining at 65.1 per cent, and
- the employment to population ratio increasing by 0.1 percentage points to 61.3%.

The trend unemployment rate remained at 6.1 per cent from March 2015 to September 2015 before decreasing to its current level of 6.0 per cent from October 2015. Over this same period, the trend employment to population ratio, which expresses the number of employed persons as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over, increased steadily from 60.8 per cent to 61.3 per cent.

Over the past 12 months, trend employment has increased by 293,300 (or 2.5%) and unemployment has decreased by 18,400 (or 2.4%). The trend unemployment rate has remained relatively stable over the year, decreasing from 6.2 per cent to 6.0 per cent, while the participation rate (up 0.5 percentage points) and employment to population ratio (up 0.7 percentage points) both increased.

The trend employment increase of 25,300 persons represents a monthly growth rate of 0.21% which is above the monthly average over the past 20 years (0.15%). This continues the trend in relatively strong employment growth seen since December 2014. In year-on-year terms, the trend employment growth rate is currently at 2.5%, also above the average over the past 20 years (1.8%).

The trend series smooth the more volatile seasonally adjusted estimates.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 2015 was 5.8 per cent (down 0.1 percentage points) and the labour force participation rate was 65.3 per cent (up 0.3 percentage points). In 2015, a movement in the participation rate of 0.3 percentage points previously occurred in July, and has occurred (in absolute terms) about once in every six observations across the series.

Seasonally adjusted full-time employment increased by 41,600 persons to 8,205,800 while part-time employment increased by 29,700 to 3,694,800 persons in November 2015. The increase in total seasonally adjusted employment of 71,400 persons to 11,900,600 resulted from:

- an increase in female full-time employment, up 46,800 persons
- an increase in male part-time employment, up 22,500 persons
- an increase in female part-time employment, up 7,300 persons
- a decrease in male full-time employment, down 5,100 persons.

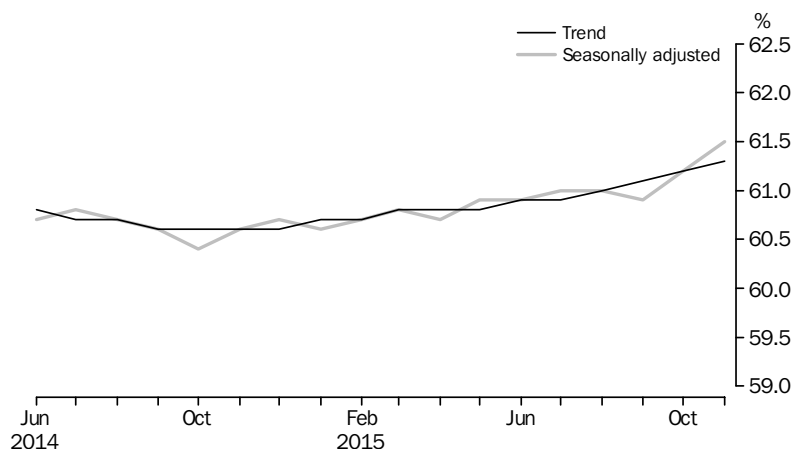
Seasonally adjusted monthly hours worked in all jobs decreased 12.7 million hours (0.8%) in November 2015 to 1,645.9 million hours.

The seasonally adjusted employment to population ratio increased 0.3 percentage points to 61.5% in November 2015.

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

continued

EMPLOYMENT TO POPULATION RATIO, PERSONS, June 2014 to November 2015



STATE ESTIMATES

Trend employment growth in November was strongest in absolute terms in New South Wales (up 14,700 persons), and also in relative terms (up 0.4%). The largest annual growth rates in trend employment were in New South Wales (4.4%), and the Northern Territory (2.6%).

In seasonally adjusted terms, the largest absolute increase employment in November 2015 was in New South Wales (up 50,300 persons). This increase represented strong, but not unprecedented, growth of 1.3%.

The trend unemployment rates decreased slightly in four states and territories, remained constant (in rounded terms) in Victoria, and increased slightly in three.

The largest decreases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were in New South Wales and South Australia (both down 0.3 percentage points). The largest increase was in Victoria (up 0.6 percentage points, following a decrease of 0.7 percentage points in October).

The trend participation rates increased slightly in New South Wales, decreased in the Northern Territory and remained constant (in rounded terms) in the other states and the Australian Capital Territory.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the largest increases in the participation rate were in New South Wales and Victoria, both increasing by 0.6 percentage points. The largest decrease in the seasonally adjusted participation rate was in Western Australia (0.5 percentage points, following an increase of 1.0 percentage points in October).

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not published for the territories and the ABS recommends using trend estimates to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series.

STATE ESTIMATES *continued*

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, STATES AND TERRITORIES, October 2015 and November 2015

	TREND		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	
	October	November	October	November
	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.2
Victoria	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.2
Queensland	6.2	6.1	6.1	5.9
South Australia	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.3
Western Australia	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6
Tasmania	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6
Northern Territory	4.4	4.3	np	np
Australian Capital Territory	5.1	5.2	np	np
Australia	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA

The Labour Force Survey sample can be thought of as comprising eight sub-samples (or rotation groups), with each sub-sample remaining in the survey for eight months, and one rotation group "rotating out" each month and being replaced by a new group "rotating in". This replacement sample generally comes from the same geographic areas as the outgoing one, as part of a representative sampling approach. To understand movements in the original estimates, it is important to consider the contributions from the three components of the sample:

- the matched common sample (survey respondents who responded in both October and November,
- the unmatched common sample (respondents in November but for whom we didn't have a response in October, or vice versa), and
- the incoming rotation group (who replaced respondents who rotated out in October).

After taking account of sample rotation and varying non-response each month, the matched common sample is generally around 80% of the sample. Gross flows are derived from the matched part of the common sample between two consecutive months, and often provide a good guide to underlying changes in the labour market. However, the estimates produced from the gross flows will not necessarily represent 80% of the headline level and movement estimates in a given month. Despite this limitation, analysis of the gross flows data can provide an indication, in original terms, of underlying movements in the labour market.

Analysis of the matched part of the common sample in November 2015 shows that just over 94% did not change their labour force status over the period (with 61% of the matched sample remaining employed, 2% remaining unemployed, and about 32% remaining not in the labour force). Of the 6% that did change their labour force status, around a third entered employment, left employment or moved status outside of employment.

INSIGHTS FROM THE ORIGINAL DATA *continued*

In considering the contribution of the three components of the sample, of the 69,600 increase in the number of employed persons (in original terms), the matched common sample contributed 5,300, while the aggregate difference in the unmatched part of the common sample contributed 11,600, and 52,700 came from the aggregate difference between the outgoing and incoming rotation groups. It is important to remember that the matched common sample describes the change observed for the same respondents between October and November, while the other two components reflect differences between the aggregate labour force status of different groups of people.

While the rotation groups are designed to be representative of the population, the outgoing and incoming rotation groups will almost always have somewhat different characteristics, as a result of the groups representing a sample of different households and people. These differences are generally relatively minor.

The rotation group which was new to sample in November 2015 (the incoming rotation group) displayed a stronger tendency towards both participation and particularly employment than the group it replaced (the outgoing rotation group in October), and a resulting higher participation rate and employment to population ratio. When considering October 2015 and November 2015 together, both months saw incoming rotation groups with employment to population ratios (63.8% and 63.3% respectively), which are relatively high compared to the average of all rotation groups of between 61% and 62% in October and November 2015. This has contributed to the recent strong growth in employment.

It will not be known until after the next month's data have been incorporated if the December incoming rotation group will continue this pattern of a higher than average employment to population ratio.

As the gross flows and rotation group data are presented in original terms they are not directly comparable to the seasonally adjusted and trend data discussed elsewhere in the commentary.

WHAT'S NEW IN THE LABOUR FORCE

REVISED POPULATION REBENCHMARKS

The latest available Estimated Resident Population data has been incorporated into revised population benchmarks which underpin the compilation of the Labour Force series. Labour Force series from January 2014 to October 2015 have been revised in original terms, with related revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend data. Revised series (including data up to the October 2015 reference month but prior to the inclusion of the November 2015 data), were released on 3 December 2015 in the October 2015 issue of *Labour Force, Australia - Rebenchmarking Estimates* (cat. no. 6202.0.55.003). The inclusion of the November 2015 data in this issue will result in further revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend data as a result of the usual concurrent seasonal adjustment process.

NEW LABOUR FORCE OUTPUTS

New data measuring monthly underutilisation have been released with this issue of *Labour Force, Australia*, in spreadsheet tables 24 and 25. This data is on the same conceptual basis as the existing quarterly measures of underutilisation. However, since the monthly data is only available from July 2014, seasonally adjusted and trend data on a monthly basis will not be available until mid 2017. A minimum of three years of data are generally required before seasonality can be reliably determined. At the same time in mid 2017, the scope of underemployment (which is one component of underutilisation) will be expanded to include those who are employed on a full-time basis and have sought and are available for additional hours.

To assist in the initial interpretation and use of the monthly underutilisation data, a brief article is available electronically with this release.

Further new outputs will be released with the November 2015 releases of *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003). These new outputs will be added to these releases on 23 December 2015, rather than with the main release on 17 December. New outputs attached to these products will include information relating to:

- monthly Full-time / part-time job search
- quarterly Volume measures of labour underutilisation
- quarterly Retrenchment
- quarterly Sector of main job (public / private).

A brief article will be released for each of the new items to assist in the initial interpretation and use of the data.

The new Status in Employment classification (which includes information on leave entitlements) was introduced in the July and August 2015 issues of *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), respectively.

New outputs relating to educational attainment and educational attendance will not be included with the information published on December 23, as the data are undergoing further quality assurance, prior to their release. The ABS intends to release this data in the first half of 2016.

UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATION 7 FROM THE INDEPENDENT TECHNICAL REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

The Executive Summary of an independent technical review into the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the ABS response to the review's recommendations were released on the ABS website on 9 December 2014. For details see the November 2014 issue of Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0). Recommendation 7 of the review related to the use of Bayesian techniques in identifying and resolving problems with the LFS. An update on progress with this recommendation was provided in the May 2015 issue, and this note provides a further update.

Recommendation 7 of the review and the ABS response are:

Recommendation 7: Bayesian techniques should be considered as a means of identifying and resolving potential problems in core LFS series.

ABS Response: Agree and is in progress (in relation to assessing the relevance of the techniques) with findings to be reported by June 2015.

While the ABS is investigating Bayesian and related techniques, the ABS will continue to use the current composite estimator methodology for the Labour Force Survey and considerable additional work is required before these techniques can be considered a viable alternative.

MULTI-SOURCE METHODS

Following consultation with academics and stakeholders, the ABS has identified a number of indicator series and data sources that could potentially inform Labour Force estimates. This process considered a broad range of data sources that labour force analysts use to increase their understanding of the current labour market, including the data sources that have been assessed by the Department of Employment for their Leading Indicator of Employment.

These data sources are used by analysts in a variety of ways. In considering these different approaches, it is important to note that Bayesian techniques are one method of incorporating multiple sources of information, but there are also a range of other approaches. Recognising this, the ABS has now expanded its consideration of methods in which other information sources can be used, to more fully consider the possible multi-source methods.

Work is currently underway to further assess external sources of information and to determine how multi-source methods could be used to inform an estimate of current month labour force outcomes. For example, a Job Vacancies series provides some indication of labour market demand, but does not enable the direct estimation of the number of people employed or unemployed. Mathematical modelling can determine the relationship between the information source and the labour force outcomes, and the model can then be used to assess labour force outcomes from the information source.

No changes will be made to the estimation methodology for labour force statistics without extensive consultation, and if any change is proposed it will be communicated and explained well in advance of implementation.

The next update on this research is expected to be provided in the May 2016 issue.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: Trend

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
				Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work		Unemployment rate		Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total			Total		Total	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
November 2012	8 024.6	3 373.2	11 397.8	61.6	467.6	643.7	5.3	12 041.6	65.1
November 2013	7 950.3	3 495.8	11 446.1	60.9	520.7	706.1	5.8	12 152.3	64.6
2014									
November	8 013.3	3 549.2	11 562.5	60.6	543.8	770.8	6.2	12 333.3	64.6
December	8 024.6	3 557.1	11 581.7	60.6	544.8	771.3	6.2	12 353.1	64.6
2015									
January	8 039.3	3 566.4	11 605.7	60.7	543.7	769.3	6.2	12 374.9	64.7
February	8 054.9	3 576.3	11 631.2	60.7	540.5	765.1	6.2	12 396.4	64.7
March	8 069.9	3 586.4	11 656.3	60.8	536.8	761.0	6.1	12 417.2	64.7
April	8 083.2	3 596.0	11 679.2	60.8	535.3	759.8	6.1	12 439.0	64.8
May	8 094.4	3 605.1	11 699.5	60.8	537.3	761.8	6.1	12 461.2	64.8
June	8 105.3	3 615.3	11 720.6	60.9	541.6	765.0	6.1	12 485.6	64.9
July	8 117.5	3 626.7	11 744.2	60.9	545.3	767.5	6.1	12 511.8	64.9
August	8 132.1	3 639.3	11 771.4	61.0	546.4	767.3	6.1	12 538.7	65.0
September	8 148.3	3 652.6	11 801.0	61.1	544.2	763.6	6.1	12 564.6	65.0
October	8 164.7	3 665.8	11 830.5	61.2	539.6	757.9	6.0	12 588.4	65.1
November	8 178.8	3 677.0	11 855.8	61.3	534.7	752.3	6.0	12 608.2	65.1
MALES									
November 2012	5 187.1	999.7	6 186.8	67.8	282.2	351.3	5.4	6 538.1	71.7
November 2013	5 122.6	1 068.6	6 191.2	66.8	314.9	387.0	5.9	6 578.3	71.0
2014									
November	5 176.7	1 079.5	6 256.2	66.5	326.2	413.2	6.2	6 669.4	70.9
December	5 185.5	1 082.4	6 267.9	66.6	328.2	415.1	6.2	6 683.0	71.0
2015									
January	5 194.2	1 087.0	6 281.2	66.6	328.6	416.0	6.2	6 697.2	71.0
February	5 200.9	1 093.0	6 293.9	66.7	327.1	415.3	6.2	6 709.2	71.1
March	5 204.7	1 100.2	6 304.8	66.7	324.1	413.1	6.1	6 717.9	71.1
April	5 205.9	1 107.6	6 313.5	66.7	321.4	411.2	6.1	6 724.7	71.1
May	5 206.5	1 113.9	6 320.4	66.7	320.6	410.5	6.1	6 730.9	71.1
June	5 208.7	1 118.4	6 327.0	66.7	321.1	410.6	6.1	6 737.7	71.0
July	5 212.8	1 121.8	6 334.5	66.7	321.7	410.8	6.1	6 745.3	71.0
August	5 219.4	1 124.8	6 344.3	66.7	321.3	410.0	6.1	6 754.3	71.1
September	5 227.2	1 127.9	6 355.1	66.8	319.3	407.7	6.0	6 762.8	71.1
October	5 234.8	1 130.8	6 365.6	66.8	316.1	404.3	6.0	6 769.9	71.1
November	5 240.3	1 133.8	6 374.1	66.8	312.7	400.9	5.9	6 775.0	71.0
FEMALES									
November 2012	2 837.5	2 373.5	5 211.0	55.6	185.4	292.5	5.3	5 503.5	58.7
November 2013	2 827.7	2 427.2	5 254.9	55.1	205.8	319.1	5.7	5 574.0	58.4
2014									
November	2 836.6	2 469.7	5 306.3	54.8	217.6	357.6	6.3	5 663.8	58.5
December	2 839.1	2 474.8	5 313.8	54.8	216.6	356.2	6.3	5 670.1	58.5
2015									
January	2 845.0	2 479.4	5 324.5	54.8	215.1	353.2	6.2	5 677.7	58.5
February	2 854.0	2 483.3	5 337.3	54.9	213.4	349.8	6.2	5 687.2	58.5
March	2 865.2	2 486.2	5 351.4	55.0	212.7	347.9	6.1	5 699.3	58.6
April	2 877.3	2 488.4	5 365.7	55.1	213.8	348.6	6.1	5 714.3	58.6
May	2 887.9	2 491.2	5 379.1	55.1	216.8	351.2	6.1	5 730.3	58.7
June	2 896.6	2 496.9	5 393.6	55.2	220.5	354.3	6.2	5 747.9	58.9
July	2 904.8	2 504.9	5 409.7	55.3	223.7	356.7	6.2	5 766.4	59.0
August	2 912.7	2 514.5	5 427.1	55.4	225.2	357.3	6.2	5 784.4	59.1
September	2 921.2	2 524.7	5 445.9	55.6	224.9	355.9	6.1	5 801.8	59.2
October	2 929.9	2 535.0	5 464.9	55.7	223.5	353.6	6.1	5 818.5	59.3
November	2 938.5	2 543.2	5 481.7	55.8	222.0	351.5	6.0	5 833.2	59.4

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: **Seasonally adjusted**

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
				Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work		Unemployment rate		Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total			Total		Total	
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%
PERSONS									
November 2012	8 018.8	3 366.4	11 385.2	61.5	457.6	629.9	5.2	12 015.1	64.9
November 2013	7 957.3	3 491.2	11 448.5	60.9	513.3	702.5	5.8	12 151.0	64.6
2014									
November	7 999.5	3 556.9	11 556.4	60.6	548.1	774.5	6.3	12 330.9	64.6
December	8 043.6	3 555.3	11 598.9	60.7	544.2	752.1	6.1	12 351.0	64.6
2015									
January	8 020.8	3 572.5	11 593.3	60.6	546.9	787.7	6.4	12 380.9	64.7
February	8 058.2	3 576.5	11 634.7	60.7	543.5	765.3	6.2	12 400.0	64.7
March	8 094.6	3 579.6	11 674.3	60.8	540.4	758.4	6.1	12 432.7	64.8
April	8 070.6	3 592.5	11 663.1	60.7	539.1	766.3	6.2	12 429.4	64.7
May	8 087.2	3 623.5	11 710.6	60.9	510.6	739.6	5.9	12 450.3	64.8
June	8 108.8	3 602.0	11 710.8	60.9	537.6	752.7	6.0	12 463.5	64.8
July	8 122.9	3 629.2	11 752.1	61.0	560.9	792.5	6.3	12 544.6	65.1
August	8 136.2	3 637.2	11 773.4	61.0	558.3	776.9	6.2	12 550.3	65.0
September	8 125.7	3 647.4	11 773.2	60.9	554.7	771.6	6.2	12 544.7	64.9
October	8 164.2	3 665.1	11 829.3	61.2	526.8	741.9	5.9	12 571.2	65.0
November	8 205.8	3 694.8	11 900.6	61.5	517.4	739.1	5.8	12 639.8	65.3
MALES									
November 2012	5 188.0	990.3	6 178.3	67.7	273.6	343.2	5.3	6 521.4	71.5
November 2013	5 127.7	1 067.7	6 195.4	66.9	312.8	387.2	5.9	6 582.6	71.1
2014									
November	5 184.8	1 081.0	6 265.9	66.6	333.9	421.6	6.3	6 687.5	71.1
December	5 197.3	1 070.8	6 268.0	66.6	326.8	401.1	6.0	6 669.2	70.9
2015									
January	5 174.7	1 090.5	6 265.1	66.5	330.3	427.3	6.4	6 692.4	71.0
February	5 203.7	1 093.7	6 297.4	66.7	329.2	416.0	6.2	6 713.4	71.1
March	5 236.1	1 094.1	6 330.2	67.0	325.2	410.6	6.1	6 740.8	71.3
April	5 187.1	1 117.2	6 304.4	66.6	322.4	415.5	6.2	6 719.8	71.0
May	5 202.1	1 116.3	6 318.3	66.7	311.3	403.4	6.0	6 721.7	71.0
June	5 207.3	1 108.1	6 315.4	66.6	318.8	406.1	6.0	6 721.5	70.9
July	5 212.8	1 128.5	6 341.3	66.8	323.3	412.5	6.1	6 753.7	71.1
August	5 223.4	1 128.2	6 351.6	66.8	324.9	412.9	6.1	6 764.5	71.2
September	5 214.9	1 126.2	6 341.1	66.6	332.3	421.2	6.2	6 762.3	71.0
October	5 247.1	1 121.0	6 368.1	66.8	310.8	399.5	5.9	6 767.6	71.0
November	5 242.0	1 143.4	6 385.4	66.9	299.7	387.7	5.7	6 773.1	71.0
FEMALES									
November 2012	2 830.8	2 376.1	5 206.9	55.5	184.0	286.8	5.2	5 493.7	58.6
November 2013	2 829.6	2 423.5	5 253.1	55.1	200.4	315.3	5.7	5 568.4	58.4
2014									
November	2 814.7	2 475.9	5 290.6	54.6	214.2	352.9	6.3	5 643.4	58.3
December	2 846.4	2 484.5	5 330.9	55.0	217.4	350.9	6.2	5 681.8	58.6
2015									
January	2 846.1	2 482.0	5 328.1	54.9	216.6	360.4	6.3	5 688.5	58.6
February	2 854.5	2 482.8	5 337.3	54.9	214.3	349.3	6.1	5 686.6	58.5
March	2 858.5	2 485.5	5 344.1	54.9	215.2	347.8	6.1	5 691.9	58.5
April	2 883.4	2 475.3	5 358.7	55.0	216.7	350.8	6.1	5 709.5	58.6
May	2 885.1	2 507.2	5 392.3	55.3	199.3	336.2	5.9	5 728.5	58.7
June	2 901.5	2 493.9	5 395.4	55.3	218.8	346.6	6.0	5 742.0	58.8
July	2 910.1	2 500.7	5 410.8	55.3	237.6	380.1	6.6	5 790.9	59.2
August	2 912.9	2 509.0	5 421.9	55.4	233.4	363.9	6.3	5 785.8	59.1
September	2 910.8	2 521.2	5 432.0	55.4	222.4	350.4	6.1	5 782.4	59.0
October	2 917.1	2 544.1	5 461.2	55.7	215.9	342.4	5.9	5 803.6	59.1
November	2 963.8	2 551.4	5 515.2	56.1	217.7	351.4	6.0	5 866.7	59.7

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia: Original

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE			
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Total	Unemployment rate	Total	Participation rate	Not in the labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
PERSONS											
November 2012	8 040.2	3 333.7	11 373.9	61.5	434.3	588.7	4.9	11 962.6	64.7	6 536.7	18 499.3
November 2013	7 979.9	3 459.9	11 439.8	60.8	486.1	656.5	5.4	12 096.3	64.3	6 707.2	18 803.4
2014											
November	8 009.3	3 563.4	11 572.7	60.6	517.5	722.6	5.9	12 295.3	64.4	6 789.8	19 085.1
December	8 149.4	3 554.2	11 703.6	61.3	528.8	731.3	5.9	12 435.0	65.1	6 670.6	19 105.6
2015											
January	8 001.1	3 453.3	11 454.5	59.9	592.8	835.6	6.8	12 290.1	64.2	6 843.5	19 133.6
February	8 147.9	3 562.3	11 710.2	61.1	581.9	836.3	6.7	12 546.5	65.5	6 615.0	19 161.5
March	8 071.7	3 612.9	11 684.6	60.9	557.3	807.9	6.5	12 492.5	65.1	6 697.0	19 189.5
April	8 050.9	3 643.4	11 694.3	60.9	532.0	764.1	6.1	12 458.5	64.9	6 749.5	19 208.0
May	8 102.9	3 661.3	11 764.2	61.2	504.0	729.7	5.8	12 493.9	65.0	6 732.5	19 226.4
June	8 078.5	3 656.6	11 735.1	61.0	532.5	729.2	5.8	12 464.3	64.8	6 780.6	19 244.9
July	8 141.8	3 602.0	11 743.8	60.9	556.6	770.0	6.2	12 513.8	64.9	6 755.9	19 269.7
August	8 047.1	3 639.2	11 686.3	60.6	541.4	760.6	6.1	12 446.9	64.5	6 847.7	19 294.6
September	8 104.2	3 652.8	11 756.9	60.9	536.9	752.9	6.0	12 509.8	64.8	6 809.7	19 319.4
October	8 137.9	3 711.6	11 849.5	61.3	507.9	714.7	5.7	12 564.2	65.0	6 777.5	19 341.7
November	8 215.9	3 703.2	11 919.1	61.6	487.4	689.0	5.5	12 608.1	65.1	6 756.0	19 364.1
MALES											
November 2012	5 194.8	968.5	6 163.3	67.6	260.3	323.2	5.0	6 486.5	71.1	2 633.8	9 120.3
November 2013	5 136.1	1 044.6	6 180.7	66.7	298.2	365.8	5.6	6 546.5	70.7	2 716.2	9 262.7
2014											
November	5 194.7	1 071.5	6 266.2	66.6	318.7	398.8	6.0	6 665.0	70.9	2 737.0	9 402.0
December	5 265.4	1 061.5	6 326.8	67.2	312.9	391.0	5.8	6 717.9	71.4	2 694.1	9 412.0
2015											
January	5 164.1	1 050.9	6 215.0	65.9	357.5	460.0	6.9	6 675.1	70.8	2 750.8	9 425.9
February	5 257.6	1 083.5	6 341.1	67.2	347.4	445.2	6.6	6 786.3	71.9	2 653.5	9 439.8
March	5 229.5	1 102.7	6 332.2	67.0	332.7	428.0	6.3	6 760.2	71.5	2 693.5	9 453.7
April	5 184.3	1 142.4	6 326.7	66.9	315.0	407.3	6.0	6 734.0	71.2	2 728.8	9 462.9
May	5 207.9	1 142.4	6 350.3	67.0	301.7	389.6	5.8	6 739.9	71.2	2 732.1	9 472.1
June	5 183.0	1 141.4	6 324.5	66.7	314.6	393.3	5.9	6 717.8	70.9	2 763.5	9 481.3
July	5 219.8	1 113.5	6 333.2	66.7	322.8	405.4	6.0	6 738.7	71.0	2 755.1	9 493.8
August	5 176.5	1 109.8	6 286.3	66.1	335.9	417.7	6.2	6 704.0	70.5	2 802.3	9 506.3
September	5 191.1	1 131.8	6 322.9	66.4	323.7	415.7	6.2	6 738.7	70.8	2 780.2	9 518.8
October	5 233.7	1 135.7	6 369.3	66.8	305.9	390.4	5.8	6 759.7	70.9	2 770.0	9 529.8
November	5 252.1	1 134.0	6 386.1	66.9	286.5	366.8	5.4	6 752.8	70.8	2 787.8	9 540.7
FEMALES											
November 2012	2 845.4	2 365.2	5 210.6	55.6	174.0	265.5	4.8	5 476.1	58.4	3 903.0	9 379.0
November 2013	2 843.8	2 415.3	5 259.1	55.1	187.9	290.7	5.2	5 549.7	58.2	3 991.0	9 540.7
2014											
November	2 814.6	2 491.9	5 306.5	54.8	198.8	323.8	5.8	5 630.2	58.1	4 052.8	9 683.1
December	2 884.1	2 492.7	5 376.8	55.5	215.9	340.3	6.0	5 717.1	59.0	3 976.5	9 693.6
2015											
January	2 837.0	2 402.4	5 239.4	54.0	235.2	375.5	6.7	5 615.0	57.8	4 092.7	9 707.7
February	2 890.3	2 478.8	5 369.1	55.2	234.4	391.1	6.8	5 760.2	59.3	3 961.6	9 721.7
March	2 842.2	2 510.2	5 352.4	55.0	224.5	379.9	6.6	5 732.3	58.9	4 003.5	9 735.8
April	2 866.6	2 501.0	5 367.6	55.1	217.0	356.8	6.2	5 724.4	58.7	4 020.6	9 745.1
May	2 894.9	2 518.9	5 413.9	55.5	202.3	340.1	5.9	5 753.9	59.0	4 000.4	9 754.3
June	2 895.4	2 515.2	5 410.6	55.4	218.0	335.9	5.8	5 746.5	58.9	4 017.1	9 763.6
July	2 922.0	2 488.5	5 410.6	55.3	233.8	364.6	6.3	5 775.2	59.1	4 000.8	9 775.9
August	2 870.6	2 529.4	5 400.0	55.2	205.6	342.9	6.0	5 742.9	58.7	4 045.4	9 788.3
September	2 913.1	2 520.9	5 434.0	55.4	213.2	337.1	5.8	5 771.1	58.9	4 029.5	9 800.6
October	2 904.3	2 575.9	5 480.2	55.9	202.0	324.3	5.6	5 804.5	59.2	4 007.5	9 812.0
November	2 963.9	2 569.2	5 533.0	56.3	200.9	322.2	5.5	5 855.3	59.6	3 968.1	9 823.4

EMPLOYED		Employment to population ratio	UNEMPLOYED		LABOUR FORCE	
Full-time	Total		Total	Unemployment rate	Labour force	Participation rate
'000	'000		'000	%	'000	%

TREND

New South Wales	2 670.9	3 783.9	60.9	218.1	5.5	4 002.0	64.5
Victoria	1 977.7	2 970.5	60.9	189.8	6.0	3 160.2	64.7
Queensland	1 644.6	2 366.1	61.6	153.7	6.1	2 519.8	65.6
South Australia	524.1	805.3	57.5	65.1	7.5	870.4	62.2
Western Australia	945.6	1 351.7	64.3	94.4	6.5	1 446.1	68.8
Tasmania	156.5	241.9	57.2	16.5	6.4	258.4	61.1
Northern Territory	107.1	132.8	71.3	6.0	4.3	138.8	74.5
Australian Capital Territory	153.2	209.8	66.9	11.5	5.2	221.3	70.5
Australia	8 178.8	11 855.8	61.3	752.3	6.0	12 608.2	65.1

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

New South Wales	2 688.1	3 811.1	61.3	208.1	5.2	4 019.2	64.7
Victoria	1 988.2	2 983.9	61.1	195.8	6.2	3 179.7	65.1
Queensland	1 653.9	2 372.1	61.7	149.2	5.9	2 521.2	65.6
South Australia	526.2	810.4	57.9	63.9	7.3	874.3	62.4
Western Australia	940.1	1 348.4	64.1	95.7	6.6	1 444.0	68.7
Tasmania	154.6	241.9	57.2	17.0	6.6	258.9	61.2
Australia	8 205.8	11 900.6	61.5	739.1	5.8	12 639.8	65.3

ORIGINAL

New South Wales	2 685.9	3 810.2	61.3	198.4	4.9	4 008.6	64.5
Victoria	1 995.1	2 987.2	61.2	184.4	5.8	3 171.6	64.9
Queensland	1 656.5	2 377.5	61.9	135.5	5.4	2 513.0	65.4
South Australia	527.3	812.0	58.0	59.8	6.9	871.8	62.2
Western Australia	937.1	1 347.4	64.1	79.0	5.5	1 426.4	67.8
Tasmania	155.1	241.3	57.0	16.7	6.5	258.0	61.0
Northern Territory	105.9	132.8	71.4	5.1	3.7	137.9	74.1
Australian Capital Territory	153.0	210.6	67.1	10.1	4.6	220.8	70.4
Australia	8 215.9	11 919.1	61.6	689.0	5.5	12 608.1	65.1

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—New South Wales

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Seasonally adjusted	Original
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2012	2 528.6	2 522.2	3 569.4	3 553.1	189.6	187.8	5.0	5.0	63.3	62.9	5 942.9
November 2013	2 486.2	2 490.9	3 581.5	3 577.9	220.4	224.0	5.8	5.9	63.0	63.1	6 029.4
2014											
November	2 524.7	2 521.1	3 623.8	3 634.5	231.4	235.5	6.0	6.1	63.0	63.2	6 120.6
December	2 524.8	2 536.0	3 625.2	3 630.1	234.4	228.2	6.1	5.9	63.0	63.0	6 128.1
2015											
January	2 529.2	2 508.1	3 629.1	3 613.4	235.7	241.7	6.1	6.3	63.0	62.8	6 137.4
February	2 538.4	2 548.2	3 637.0	3 628.3	235.2	240.2	6.1	6.2	63.0	62.9	6 146.6
March	2 552.0	2 561.5	3 649.6	3 656.3	233.4	230.5	6.0	5.9	63.1	63.1	6 155.9
April	2 568.5	2 553.4	3 666.1	3 667.8	231.8	231.9	5.9	5.9	63.3	63.3	6 161.5
May	2 585.6	2 580.3	3 683.9	3 685.5	231.1	224.8	5.9	5.7	63.5	63.4	6 167.1
June	2 602.3	2 613.5	3 701.5	3 698.6	230.9	227.6	5.9	5.8	63.7	63.6	6 172.7
July	2 617.9	2 629.4	3 718.2	3 726.1	230.5	234.4	5.8	5.9	63.9	64.1	6 180.7
August	2 632.7	2 635.7	3 735.0	3 738.4	229.0	236.0	5.8	5.9	64.0	64.2	6 188.6
September	2 647.0	2 621.9	3 752.3	3 738.1	226.0	229.5	5.7	5.8	64.2	64.0	6 196.6
October	2 660.4	2 664.7	3 769.2	3 760.8	222.0	218.9	5.6	5.5	64.3	64.1	6 204.7
November	2 670.9	2 688.1	3 783.9	3 811.1	218.1	208.1	5.5	5.2	64.5	64.7	6 212.8
MALES											
November 2012	1 623.0	1 619.0	1 939.3	1 929.7	106.1	107.4	5.2	5.3	70.1	69.8	2 919.0
November 2013	1 580.1	1 581.5	1 935.9	1 938.0	119.0	120.4	5.8	5.8	69.4	69.6	2 959.1
2014											
November	1 632.7	1 640.4	1 966.0	1 974.6	122.2	126.0	5.9	6.0	69.5	69.9	3 004.3
December	1 631.6	1 645.9	1 965.8	1 971.3	125.3	121.6	6.0	5.8	69.5	69.6	3 008.0
2015											
January	1 631.3	1 610.3	1 967.7	1 955.4	126.8	133.6	6.1	6.4	69.5	69.3	3 012.8
February	1 632.5	1 635.4	1 972.4	1 963.4	126.1	127.5	6.0	6.1	69.6	69.3	3 017.5
March	1 635.5	1 645.5	1 979.8	1 984.4	123.5	123.7	5.9	5.9	69.6	69.8	3 022.2
April	1 640.2	1 628.6	1 988.5	1 993.3	120.1	119.7	5.7	5.7	69.7	69.8	3 025.0
May	1 645.8	1 644.6	1 996.7	1 999.9	117.4	113.4	5.6	5.4	69.8	69.8	3 027.8
June	1 651.6	1 656.0	2 003.4	2 002.7	115.8	113.4	5.5	5.4	69.9	69.8	3 030.7
July	1 656.5	1 664.4	2 008.1	2 008.2	115.0	114.6	5.4	5.4	70.0	69.9	3 034.8
August	1 661.3	1 666.7	2 012.3	2 016.6	114.3	117.7	5.4	5.5	70.0	70.2	3 038.9
September	1 666.1	1 641.7	2 017.0	2 006.4	113.1	116.4	5.3	5.5	70.0	69.8	3 043.0
October	1 671.0	1 681.1	2 021.8	2 022.6	111.4	112.7	5.2	5.3	70.0	70.1	3 047.0
November	1 674.5	1 681.4	2 026.1	2 034.8	109.7	102.2	5.1	4.8	70.0	70.0	3 051.0
FEMALES											
November 2012	905.6	903.2	1 630.0	1 623.4	83.5	80.3	4.9	4.7	56.7	56.3	3 023.9
November 2013	906.1	909.3	1 645.6	1 639.9	101.4	103.6	5.8	5.9	56.9	56.8	3 070.3
2014											
November	892.1	880.7	1 657.7	1 659.8	109.2	109.4	6.2	6.2	56.7	56.8	3 116.2
December	893.2	890.1	1 659.4	1 658.8	109.1	106.6	6.2	6.0	56.7	56.6	3 120.1
2015											
January	897.8	897.7	1 661.4	1 658.1	108.9	108.1	6.2	6.1	56.7	56.5	3 124.6
February	905.9	912.8	1 664.5	1 664.9	109.1	112.6	6.2	6.3	56.7	56.8	3 129.2
March	916.5	916.0	1 669.8	1 672.0	110.0	106.8	6.2	6.0	56.8	56.8	3 133.8
April	928.2	924.8	1 677.6	1 674.5	111.7	112.2	6.2	6.3	57.1	57.0	3 136.5
May	939.7	935.7	1 687.2	1 685.6	113.7	111.4	6.3	6.2	57.4	57.2	3 139.3
June	950.7	957.4	1 698.1	1 696.0	115.1	114.2	6.3	6.3	57.7	57.6	3 142.0
July	961.3	965.0	1 710.1	1 717.8	115.5	119.8	6.3	6.5	58.0	58.4	3 145.9
August	971.5	969.0	1 722.7	1 721.9	114.6	118.3	6.2	6.4	58.3	58.4	3 149.7
September	980.9	980.2	1 735.4	1 731.8	112.9	113.1	6.1	6.1	58.6	58.5	3 153.6
October	989.4	983.5	1 747.4	1 738.2	110.6	106.1	6.0	5.8	58.9	58.4	3 157.7
November	996.4	1 006.6	1 757.8	1 776.3	108.4	105.9	5.8	5.6	59.1	59.5	3 161.8

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Victoria

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2012	1 945.0	1 940.6	2 834.3	2 827.2	167.1	161.1	5.6	5.4	64.9	64.6	4 627.4
November 2013	1 949.4	1 959.3	2 858.1	2 862.2	186.2	187.7	6.1	6.2	64.6	64.7	4 711.4
2014											
November	1 959.1	1 953.5	2 903.5	2 892.3	206.7	206.8	6.6	6.7	64.8	64.6	4 796.1
December	1 962.6	1 966.6	2 914.9	2 925.4	202.4	199.4	6.5	6.4	64.9	65.1	4 802.6
2015											
January	1 965.5	1 963.9	2 926.4	2 923.8	198.1	203.0	6.3	6.5	64.9	65.0	4 811.4
February	1 967.3	1 968.1	2 936.3	2 939.4	194.4	187.4	6.2	6.0	65.0	64.9	4 820.3
March	1 968.0	1 976.3	2 943.2	2 949.8	191.9	193.8	6.1	6.2	64.9	65.1	4 829.2
April	1 967.4	1 966.5	2 946.2	2 943.9	191.2	193.1	6.1	6.2	64.9	64.9	4 835.2
May	1 965.8	1 959.9	2 946.0	2 947.4	191.6	187.5	6.1	6.0	64.8	64.8	4 841.1
June	1 964.6	1 957.8	2 945.6	2 942.0	192.2	188.1	6.1	6.0	64.7	64.6	4 847.1
July	1 965.0	1 979.7	2 947.0	2 950.9	192.4	202.5	6.1	6.4	64.7	65.0	4 854.7
August	1 967.0	1 960.9	2 951.0	2 945.4	192.0	190.1	6.1	6.1	64.6	64.5	4 862.2
September	1 970.2	1 962.0	2 956.9	2 944.3	191.2	196.7	6.1	6.3	64.7	64.5	4 869.8
October	1 973.8	1 973.7	2 963.8	2 971.0	190.3	176.3	6.0	5.6	64.7	64.5	4 876.6
November	1 977.7	1 988.2	2 970.5	2 983.9	189.8	195.8	6.0	6.2	64.7	65.1	4 883.4
MALES											
November 2012	1 264.3	1 268.6	1 530.2	1 525.2	87.5	82.5	5.4	5.1	71.3	70.9	2 267.9
November 2013	1 267.4	1 273.7	1 536.4	1 538.6	100.2	102.4	6.1	6.2	70.9	71.1	2 307.5
2014											
November	1 263.5	1 258.3	1 566.5	1 567.8	110.6	111.2	6.6	6.6	71.4	71.5	2 349.5
December	1 269.5	1 272.6	1 573.4	1 570.4	108.2	104.7	6.4	6.3	71.5	71.2	2 352.7
2015											
January	1 275.3	1 276.8	1 580.6	1 579.6	105.9	109.3	6.3	6.5	71.5	71.7	2 357.0
February	1 280.2	1 281.7	1 587.0	1 590.1	103.4	101.0	6.1	6.0	71.6	71.6	2 361.4
March	1 283.9	1 289.3	1 592.0	1 602.0	100.7	101.1	5.9	5.9	71.6	72.0	2 365.8
April	1 285.9	1 282.9	1 594.9	1 588.1	98.1	101.1	5.8	6.0	71.5	71.3	2 368.7
May	1 286.6	1 283.5	1 595.9	1 594.6	96.1	94.8	5.7	5.6	71.3	71.2	2 371.7
June	1 287.0	1 283.3	1 596.1	1 594.1	95.1	93.0	5.6	5.5	71.2	71.0	2 374.6
July	1 287.8	1 298.0	1 596.5	1 602.5	95.3	94.3	5.6	5.6	71.1	71.3	2 378.5
August	1 289.0	1 286.1	1 597.7	1 597.9	96.3	92.2	5.7	5.5	71.1	70.9	2 382.3
September	1 290.5	1 283.2	1 599.4	1 589.3	97.7	106.3	5.8	6.3	71.1	71.1	2 386.1
October	1 292.1	1 294.6	1 601.3	1 605.2	99.3	93.9	5.8	5.5	71.2	71.1	2 389.5
November	1 293.6	1 297.2	1 602.8	1 607.1	101.0	104.2	5.9	6.1	71.2	71.5	2 392.9
FEMALES											
November 2012	680.7	671.9	1 304.1	1 302.0	79.6	78.5	5.8	5.7	58.6	58.5	2 359.5
November 2013	682.0	685.6	1 321.8	1 323.7	86.0	85.3	6.1	6.1	58.6	58.6	2 403.9
2014											
November	695.6	695.2	1 337.0	1 324.4	96.1	95.6	6.7	6.7	58.6	58.0	2 446.6
December	693.1	694.0	1 341.5	1 355.0	94.2	94.7	6.6	6.5	58.6	59.2	2 449.9
2015											
January	690.2	687.1	1 345.8	1 344.3	92.2	93.7	6.4	6.5	58.6	58.6	2 454.4
February	687.0	686.5	1 349.3	1 349.3	91.0	86.4	6.3	6.0	58.6	58.4	2 458.9
March	684.1	686.9	1 351.2	1 347.8	91.2	92.7	6.3	6.4	58.6	58.5	2 463.4
April	681.5	683.6	1 351.3	1 355.8	93.1	91.9	6.4	6.3	58.6	58.7	2 466.4
May	679.2	676.4	1 350.1	1 352.8	95.5	92.7	6.6	6.4	58.5	58.5	2 469.4
June	677.7	674.5	1 349.5	1 347.9	97.1	95.1	6.7	6.6	58.5	58.4	2 472.5
July	677.3	681.7	1 350.6	1 348.4	97.2	108.2	6.7	7.4	58.5	58.8	2 476.2
August	678.1	674.8	1 353.3	1 347.4	95.7	97.9	6.6	6.8	58.4	58.3	2 479.9
September	679.7	678.7	1 357.5	1 355.0	93.4	90.4	6.4	6.3	58.4	58.2	2 483.7
October	681.7	679.0	1 362.4	1 365.8	91.0	82.5	6.3	5.7	58.5	58.2	2 487.1
November	684.0	691.0	1 367.6	1 376.8	88.7	91.6	6.1	6.2	58.5	59.0	2 490.5

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—Queensland

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2012	1 643.1	1 646.2	2 285.8	2 294.6	146.0	146.5	6.0	6.0	66.2	66.5	3 671.4
November 2013	1 633.6	1 629.8	2 309.4	2 317.1	143.1	139.4	5.8	5.7	65.7	65.8	3 734.3
2014											
November	1 618.2	1 606.5	2 310.5	2 300.5	164.0	168.9	6.6	6.8	65.3	65.2	3 789.4
December	1 623.2	1 640.0	2 311.7	2 323.9	163.1	152.1	6.6	6.1	65.2	65.3	3 792.9
2015											
January	1 629.9	1 623.7	2 315.3	2 315.6	162.5	161.1	6.6	6.5	65.2	65.2	3 797.6
February	1 637.2	1 634.7	2 319.7	2 326.9	161.9	164.3	6.5	6.6	65.3	65.5	3 802.3
March	1 643.3	1 639.6	2 324.0	2 315.5	161.2	162.8	6.5	6.6	65.3	65.1	3 807.0
April	1 647.0	1 649.7	2 327.7	2 322.3	160.7	165.5	6.5	6.7	65.3	65.3	3 810.8
May	1 647.8	1 658.7	2 331.3	2 340.5	160.2	157.7	6.4	6.3	65.3	65.5	3 814.6
June	1 646.4	1 653.7	2 336.2	2 338.7	159.2	151.8	6.4	6.1	65.3	65.2	3 818.4
July	1 644.1	1 629.6	2 342.0	2 335.7	158.1	161.3	6.3	6.5	65.4	65.3	3 823.6
August	1 642.3	1 638.9	2 348.3	2 347.3	157.2	160.6	6.3	6.4	65.4	65.5	3 828.7
September	1 642.1	1 642.4	2 354.8	2 352.7	156.1	157.0	6.2	6.3	65.5	65.5	3 833.8
October	1 643.1	1 642.6	2 361.0	2 364.6	154.8	154.8	6.2	6.1	65.6	65.6	3 837.9
November	1 644.6	1 653.9	2 366.1	2 372.1	153.7	149.2	6.1	5.9	65.6	65.6	3 841.9
MALES											
November 2012	1 053.4	1 054.8	1 236.7	1 241.4	80.9	80.5	6.1	6.1	72.7	73.0	1 811.6
November 2013	1 043.2	1 044.2	1 236.2	1 239.4	78.5	78.0	6.0	5.9	71.5	71.6	1 839.6
2014											
November	1 025.3	1 026.3	1 231.3	1 227.2	87.7	91.6	6.6	6.9	70.7	70.7	1 866.5
December	1 026.6	1 029.2	1 232.2	1 235.9	88.2	81.1	6.7	6.2	70.7	70.5	1 868.1
2015											
January	1 029.3	1 019.1	1 233.7	1 229.9	89.1	90.2	6.7	6.8	70.7	70.6	1 870.3
February	1 032.7	1 032.9	1 235.2	1 238.7	90.2	93.1	6.8	7.0	70.8	71.1	1 872.5
March	1 035.6	1 041.5	1 236.4	1 237.2	91.2	89.9	6.9	6.8	70.8	70.8	1 874.8
April	1 037.2	1 035.3	1 237.5	1 235.7	92.1	92.5	6.9	7.0	70.9	70.8	1 876.6
May	1 037.6	1 048.4	1 238.7	1 242.1	93.0	92.2	7.0	6.9	70.9	71.0	1 878.4
June	1 037.0	1 035.7	1 240.5	1 237.2	93.1	92.6	7.0	7.0	70.9	70.7	1 880.2
July	1 036.5	1 022.7	1 243.1	1 239.8	92.4	93.1	6.9	7.0	70.9	70.8	1 882.7
August	1 037.2	1 037.4	1 246.5	1 248.8	91.3	93.6	6.8	7.0	71.0	71.2	1 885.3
September	1 038.9	1 045.5	1 250.0	1 250.7	89.6	89.8	6.7	6.7	71.0	71.0	1 887.8
October	1 041.1	1 040.6	1 253.4	1 253.1	87.6	87.9	6.5	6.6	71.0	71.0	1 889.7
November	1 042.8	1 045.4	1 256.1	1 258.6	85.7	81.4	6.4	6.1	71.0	70.8	1 891.6
FEMALES											
November 2012	589.6	591.3	1 049.0	1 053.2	65.1	66.0	5.8	5.9	59.9	60.2	1 859.8
November 2013	590.4	585.5	1 073.1	1 077.8	64.7	61.4	5.7	5.4	60.0	60.1	1 894.7
2014											
November	592.9	580.1	1 079.1	1 073.3	76.3	77.3	6.6	6.7	60.1	59.8	1 923.0
December	596.6	610.8	1 079.5	1 087.9	75.0	71.0	6.5	6.1	60.0	60.2	1 924.8
2015											
January	600.6	604.6	1 081.6	1 085.7	73.4	70.9	6.4	6.1	59.9	60.0	1 927.3
February	604.5	601.8	1 084.6	1 088.2	71.7	71.2	6.2	6.1	59.9	60.1	1 929.8
March	607.7	598.2	1 087.6	1 078.3	70.0	72.9	6.1	6.3	59.9	59.6	1 932.2
April	609.7	614.4	1 090.2	1 086.6	68.6	73.0	5.9	6.3	59.9	60.0	1 934.2
May	610.3	610.4	1 092.7	1 098.4	67.2	65.5	5.8	5.6	59.9	60.1	1 936.3
June	609.4	618.0	1 095.7	1 101.5	66.2	59.2	5.7	5.1	59.9	59.9	1 938.3
July	607.6	607.0	1 098.9	1 095.9	65.7	68.1	5.6	5.9	60.0	60.0	1 940.8
August	605.2	601.4	1 101.9	1 098.5	65.9	66.9	5.6	5.7	60.1	60.0	1 943.4
September	603.2	596.9	1 104.8	1 102.0	66.5	67.2	5.7	5.7	60.2	60.1	1 946.0
October	602.0	602.0	1 107.7	1 111.5	67.1	67.0	5.7	5.7	60.3	60.5	1 948.1
November	601.8	608.4	1 110.0	1 113.4	68.0	67.8	5.8	5.7	60.4	60.6	1 950.3

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)—South Australia

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2012	536.7	539.3	808.9	808.4	48.6	46.0	5.7	5.4	62.9	62.7	1 363.2
November 2013	526.0	525.5	797.3	797.6	57.3	60.1	6.7	7.0	62.1	62.3	1 375.8
2014											
November	536.1	534.8	800.2	799.8	57.6	58.0	6.7	6.8	61.8	61.8	1 388.8
December	535.1	527.2	799.4	796.6	58.2	56.6	6.8	6.6	61.7	61.4	1 389.7
2015											
January	534.2	535.0	799.6	801.9	58.8	62.9	6.8	7.3	61.7	62.2	1 391.2
February	533.0	532.6	800.7	797.1	59.6	59.4	6.9	6.9	61.8	61.5	1 392.6
March	531.7	536.9	802.4	804.1	61.1	55.8	7.1	6.5	62.0	61.7	1 394.0
April	530.2	533.1	803.8	804.4	63.2	63.0	7.3	7.3	62.2	62.2	1 394.7
May	528.3	525.7	804.5	807.5	65.5	67.0	7.5	7.7	62.3	62.7	1 395.4
June	526.3	519.8	804.3	802.7	67.3	70.0	7.7	8.0	62.4	62.5	1 396.0
July	524.9	526.4	803.9	803.6	68.1	68.4	7.8	7.8	62.4	62.4	1 397.0
August	524.3	527.9	803.6	806.3	67.9	68.9	7.8	7.9	62.3	62.6	1 397.9
September	524.1	524.9	803.9	798.0	67.2	65.9	7.7	7.6	62.3	61.8	1 398.8
October	523.9	519.4	804.5	804.1	66.2	65.9	7.6	7.6	62.2	62.2	1 399.8
November	524.1	526.2	805.3	810.4	65.1	63.9	7.5	7.3	62.2	62.4	1 400.7
MALES											
November 2012	353.5	356.9	432.8	434.8	27.1	25.1	5.9	5.5	68.8	68.8	668.9
November 2013	347.3	347.0	429.3	428.6	33.0	33.7	7.1	7.3	68.5	68.5	674.7
2014											
November	354.0	354.1	431.5	431.5	30.6	30.2	6.6	6.5	67.8	67.7	681.5
December	353.5	348.1	430.7	429.8	30.8	29.7	6.7	6.5	67.7	67.4	681.9
2015											
January	353.2	352.4	430.5	428.8	31.1	33.6	6.7	7.3	67.6	67.7	682.7
February	352.9	353.6	430.5	429.9	31.8	31.8	6.9	6.9	67.7	67.5	683.4
March	352.1	356.3	430.4	431.9	33.1	29.4	7.1	6.4	67.8	67.4	684.2
April	350.6	352.4	429.7	430.8	35.0	35.3	7.5	7.6	67.9	68.1	684.5
May	348.3	347.2	428.5	431.9	36.9	36.7	7.9	7.8	67.9	68.4	684.9
June	345.7	341.3	427.0	424.4	38.4	41.4	8.3	8.9	67.9	68.0	685.2
July	343.4	344.3	425.8	422.5	39.2	39.4	8.4	8.5	67.8	67.4	685.7
August	341.8	342.4	425.2	426.5	39.1	39.4	8.4	8.5	67.7	67.9	686.2
September	340.7	342.2	425.3	424.3	38.6	39.0	8.3	8.4	67.6	67.5	686.7
October	339.7	337.5	425.8	426.3	37.9	36.2	8.2	7.8	67.5	67.3	687.2
November	339.2	339.9	426.4	428.6	37.2	36.8	8.0	7.9	67.4	67.7	687.6
FEMALES											
November 2012	183.2	182.4	376.0	373.6	21.5	20.9	5.4	5.3	57.2	56.8	694.3
November 2013	178.7	178.6	368.0	369.0	24.3	26.4	6.2	6.7	56.0	56.4	701.0
2014											
November	182.1	180.7	368.7	368.3	27.0	27.8	6.8	7.0	55.9	56.0	707.3
December	181.6	179.1	368.6	366.8	27.4	26.8	6.9	6.8	55.9	55.6	707.8
2015											
January	181.0	182.6	369.1	373.2	27.7	29.3	7.0	7.3	56.0	56.8	708.5
February	180.2	179.0	370.2	367.2	27.8	27.6	7.0	7.0	56.1	55.7	709.2
March	179.6	180.6	372.0	372.1	28.0	26.3	7.0	6.6	56.4	56.1	709.9
April	179.6	180.7	374.1	373.7	28.3	27.7	7.0	6.9	56.7	56.5	710.2
May	180.0	178.5	376.0	375.6	28.6	30.2	7.1	7.4	56.9	57.1	710.5
June	180.6	178.4	377.3	378.3	28.9	28.6	7.1	7.0	57.1	57.2	710.8
July	181.5	182.2	378.1	381.1	28.9	29.0	7.1	7.1	57.2	57.7	711.3
August	182.5	185.5	378.4	379.8	28.8	29.6	7.1	7.2	57.2	57.5	711.7
September	183.4	182.7	378.5	373.7	28.5	26.9	7.0	6.7	57.2	56.3	712.2
October	184.2	182.0	378.7	377.8	28.3	29.8	6.9	7.3	57.1	57.2	712.6
November	184.9	186.4	378.9	381.7	27.9	27.1	6.9	6.6	57.1	57.3	713.1

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2012	959.2	961.0	1 326.3	1 325.4	59.8	60.3	4.3	4.4	69.5	69.4	1 995.3
November 2013	946.9	945.5	1 328.3	1 326.2	63.7	60.1	4.6	4.3	68.1	67.8	2 044.1
2014											
November	959.9	970.5	1 347.0	1 353.4	77.2	75.9	5.4	5.3	68.6	68.9	2 074.9
December	960.8	958.8	1 348.8	1 343.1	79.1	83.6	5.5	5.9	68.7	68.7	2 076.7
2015											
January	960.2	959.9	1 350.0	1 347.3	79.9	78.7	5.6	5.5	68.8	68.6	2 079.5
February	958.3	958.8	1 350.5	1 353.0	79.8	81.7	5.6	5.7	68.7	68.9	2 082.4
March	955.6	956.8	1 350.8	1 356.0	79.7	79.2	5.6	5.5	68.6	68.8	2 085.2
April	953.4	946.1	1 351.0	1 344.8	80.1	81.0	5.6	5.7	68.6	68.3	2 086.9
May	952.3	957.2	1 351.2	1 352.4	81.2	73.2	5.7	5.1	68.6	68.3	2 088.6
June	952.0	952.2	1 351.2	1 351.9	83.3	84.7	5.8	5.9	68.6	68.7	2 090.2
July	951.5	945.4	1 351.2	1 350.1	85.9	92.1	6.0	6.4	68.7	68.9	2 092.8
August	950.7	957.9	1 351.6	1 355.4	88.5	88.4	6.1	6.1	68.7	68.9	2 095.5
September	949.4	948.4	1 351.8	1 344.2	90.7	87.0	6.3	6.1	68.8	68.2	2 098.1
October	947.8	950.1	1 352.0	1 359.8	92.6	93.0	6.4	6.4	68.8	69.2	2 100.2
November	945.6	940.1	1 351.7	1 348.4	94.4	95.7	6.5	6.6	68.8	68.7	2 102.3
MALES											
November 2012	641.3	640.6	741.1	738.7	31.5	32.1	4.1	4.2	76.8	76.6	1 005.9
November 2013	633.6	633.2	747.2	747.8	36.5	34.7	4.7	4.4	76.1	76.0	1 029.8
2014											
November	645.5	655.2	753.8	758.3	42.8	43.4	5.4	5.4	76.3	76.7	1 044.5
December	647.0	646.2	756.1	752.7	43.7	45.7	5.5	5.7	76.5	76.4	1 045.4
2015											
January	646.4	649.2	757.4	757.1	44.4	41.4	5.5	5.2	76.6	76.3	1 046.8
February	643.9	644.0	757.4	759.9	45.0	46.3	5.6	5.7	76.6	76.9	1 048.2
March	640.1	642.4	756.8	759.6	46.0	46.1	5.7	5.7	76.5	76.8	1 049.7
April	636.4	630.3	756.0	753.5	47.3	47.0	5.9	5.9	76.5	76.2	1 050.5
May	634.3	632.3	755.4	752.7	48.9	46.9	6.1	5.9	76.5	76.1	1 051.2
June	634.1	636.1	755.2	753.7	50.2	49.8	6.2	6.2	76.5	76.4	1 052.0
July	635.1	634.4	755.1	758.4	51.0	54.4	6.3	6.7	76.5	77.2	1 053.3
August	636.4	634.8	755.2	755.5	51.0	52.5	6.3	6.5	76.5	76.6	1 054.6
September	637.3	640.4	755.1	755.2	50.5	48.7	6.3	6.1	76.3	76.1	1 055.8
October	638.0	640.8	754.7	754.8	49.7	51.1	6.2	6.3	76.1	76.2	1 056.9
November	638.1	634.0	754.2	752.2	48.8	45.4	6.1	5.7	75.9	75.4	1 057.9
FEMALES											
November 2012	317.9	320.3	585.3	586.7	28.3	28.2	4.6	4.6	62.0	62.2	989.3
November 2013	313.3	312.2	581.2	578.4	27.2	25.4	4.5	4.2	60.0	59.5	1 014.4
2014											
November	314.4	315.3	593.3	595.1	34.4	32.6	5.5	5.2	60.9	60.9	1 030.4
December	313.8	312.6	592.7	590.3	35.3	37.9	5.6	6.0	60.9	60.9	1 031.3
2015											
January	313.8	310.8	592.6	590.2	35.4	37.4	5.6	6.0	60.8	60.8	1 032.7
February	314.4	314.7	593.0	593.1	34.8	35.4	5.5	5.6	60.7	60.8	1 034.1
March	315.5	314.4	594.0	596.4	33.7	33.1	5.4	5.3	60.6	60.8	1 035.5
April	317.0	315.8	595.0	591.4	32.8	34.0	5.2	5.4	60.6	60.3	1 036.4
May	318.0	324.9	595.8	599.6	32.4	26.3	5.2	4.2	60.5	60.3	1 037.3
June	317.8	316.1	596.0	598.2	33.1	34.9	5.3	5.5	60.6	61.0	1 038.2
July	316.4	311.0	596.1	591.7	35.0	37.7	5.5	6.0	60.7	60.6	1 039.6
August	314.3	323.1	596.3	599.9	37.5	35.9	5.9	5.6	60.9	61.1	1 040.9
September	312.0	308.0	596.8	589.0	40.2	38.2	6.3	6.1	61.1	60.2	1 042.3
October	309.8	309.4	597.3	605.0	42.9	41.9	6.7	6.5	61.4	62.0	1 043.4
November	307.5	306.1	597.5	596.2	45.6	50.2	7.1	7.8	61.6	61.9	1 044.5

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYED TOTAL		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		PARTICIPATION RATE		CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	'000
PERSONS											
November 2012	149.1	148.7	234.6	234.0	17.9	17.1	7.1	6.8	60.6	60.2	416.9
November 2013	147.0	148.8	230.1	230.0	19.4	19.4	7.8	7.8	59.6	59.6	418.6
2014											
November	153.2	153.6	240.7	243.1	17.5	17.7	6.8	6.8	61.4	62.0	420.6
December	153.9	154.2	240.9	241.1	17.2	17.1	6.7	6.6	61.3	61.4	420.7
2015											
January	154.3	154.5	240.6	240.2	17.1	16.9	6.6	6.6	61.2	61.1	421.0
February	154.2	153.6	239.9	239.8	17.2	16.9	6.7	6.6	61.0	60.9	421.4
March	154.0	155.5	239.3	239.3	17.4	16.9	6.8	6.6	60.9	60.8	421.7
April	153.8	153.9	239.0	238.4	17.5	18.6	6.8	7.2	60.8	60.9	421.9
May	154.1	152.0	239.3	238.3	17.4	17.7	6.8	6.9	60.8	60.7	422.1
June	154.7	153.8	239.9	240.4	17.1	16.7	6.7	6.5	60.9	60.9	422.3
July	155.4	155.4	240.6	239.9	16.8	16.9	6.5	6.6	60.9	60.8	422.4
August	156.0	158.2	241.1	243.0	16.6	16.6	6.4	6.4	61.0	61.4	422.6
September	156.4	157.0	241.5	241.8	16.4	15.5	6.4	6.0	61.0	60.9	422.7
October	156.5	156.3	241.8	240.6	16.4	16.8	6.3	6.5	61.1	60.9	422.9
November	156.5	154.6	241.9	241.9	16.5	17.0	6.4	6.6	61.1	61.2	423.0
MALES											
November 2012	100.3	99.7	127.1	126.7	9.6	8.8	7.0	6.5	66.3	65.7	206.0
November 2013	96.3	97.6	121.4	120.9	11.0	11.0	8.3	8.3	64.1	63.8	206.7
2014											
November	101.4	101.6	127.6	129.7	10.7	10.8	7.7	7.7	66.6	67.6	207.7
December	101.8	101.4	127.7	128.0	10.4	10.0	7.5	7.3	66.5	66.4	207.8
2015											
January	101.8	102.1	127.7	127.5	10.2	9.7	7.4	7.1	66.3	66.0	208.0
February	101.5	101.1	127.4	127.5	10.1	10.0	7.4	7.3	66.1	66.1	208.1
March	101.2	101.9	127.1	126.7	10.2	9.9	7.4	7.2	65.9	65.6	208.3
April	101.2	101.8	127.0	126.9	10.2	10.9	7.4	7.9	65.8	66.1	208.4
May	101.4	99.9	127.4	126.6	9.9	10.5	7.2	7.7	65.9	65.8	208.5
June	101.9	100.6	128.1	128.3	9.5	9.4	6.9	6.8	66.0	66.0	208.7
July	102.4	102.4	128.7	128.3	9.1	8.9	6.6	6.5	66.0	65.7	208.8
August	102.7	105.6	129.2	130.9	8.8	8.5	6.4	6.1	66.1	66.8	208.8
September	102.8	103.0	129.5	129.6	8.6	7.7	6.2	5.6	66.1	65.7	208.9
October	102.8	101.7	129.6	128.8	8.6	9.1	6.2	6.6	66.1	66.0	209.0
November	102.6	101.4	129.6	129.2	8.7	9.4	6.3	6.8	66.2	66.3	209.1
FEMALES											
November 2012	48.8	49.0	107.5	107.3	8.3	8.3	7.2	7.2	54.9	54.8	211.0
November 2013	50.7	51.2	108.7	109.1	8.4	8.5	7.2	7.2	55.3	55.5	211.9
2014											
November	51.8	52.0	113.1	113.4	6.8	7.0	5.7	5.8	56.4	56.6	212.8
December	52.2	52.8	113.1	113.2	6.8	7.1	5.7	5.9	56.3	56.5	212.9
2015											
January	52.5	52.3	112.9	112.7	6.9	7.2	5.8	6.0	56.2	56.3	213.1
February	52.7	52.5	112.5	112.3	7.1	6.9	5.9	5.8	56.1	55.9	213.2
March	52.7	53.7	112.2	112.6	7.2	7.0	6.0	5.8	56.0	56.1	213.4
April	52.7	52.1	112.0	111.5	7.3	7.7	6.1	6.5	55.9	55.9	213.4
May	52.7	52.1	111.8	111.7	7.4	7.2	6.2	6.1	55.9	55.7	213.5
June	52.8	53.2	111.8	112.1	7.6	7.3	6.4	6.1	55.9	55.9	213.6
July	53.0	53.0	111.8	111.6	7.7	8.0	6.5	6.7	56.0	56.0	213.7
August	53.3	52.6	111.9	112.1	7.8	8.1	6.5	6.7	56.0	56.2	213.8
September	53.5	54.0	112.1	112.1	7.8	7.8	6.5	6.5	56.1	56.1	213.8
October	53.8	54.5	112.2	111.8	7.8	7.7	6.5	6.4	56.1	55.8	213.9
November	53.9	53.2	112.3	112.7	7.8	7.6	6.5	6.3	56.1	56.3	214.0

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	EMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
PERSONS						
November 2012	104.3	128.0	5.5	4.1	74.4	179.2
November 2013	107.1	131.8	6.3	4.6	75.3	183.3
2014						
November	105.8	129.5	5.1	3.8	72.8	184.9
December	106.8	130.7	5.2	3.9	73.6	184.7
2015						
January	107.6	131.9	5.6	4.0	74.4	184.8
February	108.2	133.0	5.9	4.2	75.1	184.9
March	108.6	133.8	6.0	4.3	75.6	185.0
April	108.9	134.4	6.1	4.3	75.8	185.3
May	109.2	134.8	6.2	4.4	76.0	185.6
June	109.5	134.9	6.3	4.4	76.0	185.9
July	109.4	134.7	6.3	4.5	75.8	186.1
August	109.2	134.4	6.3	4.5	75.6	186.2
September	108.6	133.9	6.3	4.5	75.3	186.3
October	107.9	133.3	6.2	4.4	74.9	186.2
November	107.1	132.8	6.0	4.3	74.5	186.1
MALES						
November 2012	61.4	69.9	3.0	4.1	78.4	93.0
November 2013	64.5	73.0	3.5	4.6	79.9	95.7
2014						
November	63.6	71.0	3.1	4.2	76.6	96.8
December	63.9	71.5	3.2	4.3	77.2	96.7
2015						
January	64.1	71.9	3.4	4.5	77.8	96.8
February	64.4	72.4	3.5	4.6	78.4	96.8
March	64.7	72.9	3.6	4.7	78.8	96.9
April	64.9	73.3	3.6	4.7	79.2	97.1
May	65.3	73.7	3.6	4.7	79.5	97.3
June	65.5	74.0	3.6	4.7	79.6	97.6
July	65.6	74.1	3.6	4.6	79.6	97.6
August	65.4	74.0	3.5	4.4	79.4	97.6
September	65.1	73.8	3.3	4.3	79.0	97.6
October	64.7	73.5	3.1	4.1	78.5	97.6
November	64.2	73.1	3.0	3.9	78.0	97.5
FEMALES						
November 2012	42.9	58.0	2.5	4.2	70.2	86.2
November 2013	42.6	58.8	2.8	4.6	70.4	87.5
2014						
November	42.2	58.5	2.0	3.3	68.7	88.1
December	42.9	59.2	2.1	3.4	69.6	88.0
2015						
January	43.5	60.0	2.2	3.5	70.6	88.0
February	43.8	60.6	2.3	3.7	71.4	88.1
March	43.9	61.0	2.4	3.8	71.9	88.1
April	43.9	61.2	2.5	3.9	72.2	88.2
May	44.0	61.2	2.5	4.0	72.1	88.3
June	43.9	60.9	2.6	4.2	71.9	88.4
July	43.9	60.6	2.8	4.4	71.7	88.5
August	43.8	60.4	2.9	4.6	71.4	88.6
September	43.5	60.1	3.0	4.7	71.2	88.7
October	43.2	59.8	3.0	4.8	70.9	88.7
November	42.9	59.7	3.0	4.8	70.7	88.6

	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME Trend '000	EMPLOYED TOTAL Trend '000	UNEMPLOYED TOTAL Trend '000	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE Trend %	PARTICIPATION RATE Trend %	CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER Original '000
PERSONS						
November 2012	157.4	211.3	9.3	4.2	72.8	302.9
November 2013	152.6	210.1	8.4	3.9	71.3	306.6
2014						
November	154.2	207.8	10.6	4.8	70.5	309.8
December	153.4	207.9	10.3	4.7	70.3	310.1
2015						
January	153.0	208.3	9.9	4.5	70.2	310.6
February	153.1	208.7	9.5	4.4	70.2	311.0
March	153.6	209.0	9.4	4.3	70.1	311.5
April	154.1	209.4	9.4	4.3	70.2	311.7
May	154.5	209.6	9.5	4.3	70.3	311.9
June	154.4	209.7	9.8	4.5	70.3	312.1
July	154.0	209.6	10.3	4.7	70.3	312.5
August	153.5	209.4	10.7	4.9	70.4	312.9
September	153.3	209.4	11.1	5.0	70.4	313.2
October	153.2	209.5	11.3	5.1	70.5	313.5
November	153.2	209.8	11.5	5.2	70.5	313.7
MALES						
November 2012	89.7	108.2	5.2	4.6	76.7	147.9
November 2013	89.6	109.8	4.3	3.8	76.3	149.6
2014						
November	89.6	106.1	5.0	4.5	73.5	151.2
December	89.4	106.3	4.8	4.4	73.5	151.3
2015						
January	89.3	106.9	4.7	4.2	73.6	151.5
February	89.3	107.4	4.5	4.1	73.8	151.7
March	89.4	107.9	4.5	4.0	74.0	151.9
April	89.4	108.1	4.6	4.1	74.1	152.1
May	89.3	108.0	4.8	4.2	74.1	152.2
June	89.0	107.7	5.0	4.4	74.0	152.3
July	88.4	107.2	5.2	4.7	73.7	152.5
August	87.7	106.6	5.6	5.0	73.5	152.7
September	87.1	106.1	5.9	5.3	73.3	152.9
October	86.6	105.8	6.3	5.6	73.3	153.0
November	86.2	105.6	6.5	5.8	73.3	153.1
FEMALES						
November 2012	67.7	103.2	4.1	3.8	69.2	155.0
November 2013	63.0	100.2	4.1	3.9	66.5	157.0
2014						
November	64.6	101.7	5.6	5.2	67.6	158.6
December	64.0	101.6	5.4	5.1	67.4	158.8
2015						
January	63.7	101.4	5.2	4.9	67.0	159.0
February	63.8	101.2	5.0	4.7	66.7	159.3
March	64.2	101.1	4.8	4.6	66.4	159.5
April	64.7	101.3	4.8	4.5	66.4	159.6
May	65.2	101.6	4.8	4.5	66.6	159.7
June	65.4	102.0	4.9	4.5	66.8	159.8
July	65.6	102.4	5.0	4.7	67.1	160.0
August	65.8	102.8	5.1	4.7	67.4	160.2
September	66.2	103.3	5.1	4.7	67.6	160.4
October	66.6	103.7	5.1	4.7	67.8	160.5
November	67.1	104.2	5.0	4.6	68.0	160.7

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
November 2012	946.4	877.3	1 825.0	59.3	150.4	96.4	246.3	11.9	67.3
November 2013	873.4	926.9	1 799.7	58.1	158.9	98.8	256.8	12.5	66.4
2014									
November	870.4	927.9	1 796.5	57.6	163.7	126.2	290.2	13.9	67.0
December	869.4	932.0	1 797.9	57.6	165.8	124.8	290.0	13.9	67.1
2015									
January	868.6	936.1	1 800.3	57.7	166.7	123.1	288.7	13.8	67.1
February	868.4	939.6	1 803.9	57.8	166.0	121.6	286.7	13.7	67.1
March	869.0	942.9	1 809.0	57.9	164.3	121.2	285.1	13.6	67.1
April	870.4	945.9	1 815.0	58.1	162.8	121.8	284.8	13.6	67.2
May	871.6	949.5	1 820.9	58.3	162.0	122.5	285.2	13.5	67.4
June	871.9	954.0	1 826.4	58.4	161.4	122.3	284.7	13.5	67.5
July	871.2	958.8	1 830.9	58.6	160.6	121.0	282.6	13.4	67.6
August	870.4	963.7	1 835.8	58.7	159.3	118.9	279.2	13.2	67.6
September	870.4	968.2	1 841.2	58.9	157.2	116.4	274.6	13.0	67.5
October	870.9	972.2	1 846.5	59.0	154.7	113.9	269.6	12.8	67.5
November	872.2	974.6	1 851.2	59.1	152.3	111.8	265.0	12.6	67.4
MALES									
November 2012	568.7	365.7	934.4	59.4	94.8	45.6	140.4	13.1	68.3
November 2013	525.4	389.0	914.3	57.7	91.1	46.9	138.0	13.1	66.5
2014									
November	528.7	392.9	921.5	57.7	99.9	59.5	159.4	14.7	67.7
December	528.3	396.4	924.6	57.9	101.0	59.3	160.4	14.8	68.0
2015									
January	527.0	399.8	926.8	58.0	101.5	59.7	161.2	14.8	68.1
February	525.1	402.8	927.9	58.1	100.9	60.3	161.2	14.8	68.1
March	522.8	405.5	928.3	58.1	99.5	61.0	160.6	14.7	68.1
April	520.9	407.5	928.5	58.1	98.2	61.6	159.8	14.7	68.1
May	520.2	409.0	929.2	58.1	97.4	61.6	159.0	14.6	68.0
June	520.7	409.9	930.6	58.2	96.9	61.0	157.9	14.5	68.1
July	521.6	410.6	932.1	58.3	96.5	60.1	156.5	14.4	68.1
August	522.6	411.1	933.7	58.3	96.2	59.0	155.2	14.3	68.0
September	523.6	411.6	935.1	58.4	95.5	58.1	153.6	14.1	68.0
October	524.3	411.9	936.3	58.5	94.6	57.4	151.9	14.0	68.0
November	524.7	411.9	936.6	58.5	93.5	57.0	150.5	13.8	67.9
FEMALES									
November 2012	377.7	511.6	889.3	59.1	55.6	50.8	106.4	10.7	66.1
November 2013	348.1	537.9	885.9	58.5	67.8	52.0	119.8	11.9	66.4
2014									
November	341.7	535.0	876.7	57.6	63.8	66.7	130.5	13.0	66.2
December	341.2	535.7	876.8	57.6	64.8	65.5	130.3	12.9	66.2
2015									
January	341.6	536.3	877.9	57.6	65.2	63.4	128.6	12.8	66.1
February	343.3	536.8	880.1	57.7	65.1	61.3	126.5	12.6	66.0
March	346.2	537.4	883.6	57.9	64.8	60.2	125.0	12.4	66.1
April	349.5	538.4	887.9	58.2	64.6	60.2	124.8	12.3	66.4
May	351.4	540.5	891.9	58.5	64.6	60.9	125.4	12.3	66.7
June	351.2	544.0	895.2	58.7	64.5	61.3	125.8	12.3	66.9
July	349.7	548.2	897.9	58.8	64.1	60.9	125.0	12.2	67.0
August	347.9	552.6	900.5	59.0	63.1	59.9	123.0	12.0	67.0
September	346.8	556.7	903.5	59.2	61.7	58.3	120.0	11.7	67.0
October	346.6	560.2	906.8	59.4	60.2	56.5	116.7	11.4	67.0
November	347.5	562.7	910.2	59.6	58.8	54.8	113.6	11.1	67.0

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			LABOUR FORCE	
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Employment to population ratio	Looked for full-time work	Looked for part-time work only	Total	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	%
PERSONS									
November 2012	945.8	880.7	1 826.1	59.3	147.5	92.6	243.1	11.8	67.2
November 2013	873.3	932.1	1 804.1	58.2	148.7	102.6	254.8	12.4	66.4
2014									
November	868.8	934.2	1 805.7	57.9	176.0	127.2	305.2	14.5	67.6
December	884.1	934.8	1 807.1	58.0	155.6	120.1	272.3	13.0	67.2
2015									
January	855.7	932.6	1 781.3	57.1	172.1	124.0	294.7	14.1	66.8
February	866.9	942.0	1 804.4	57.8	167.2	120.7	287.5	13.7	67.1
March	869.8	946.3	1 813.0	58.0	167.6	119.1	286.2	13.6	67.2
April	873.6	938.1	1 817.0	58.1	161.0	123.5	283.6	13.5	67.1
May	866.3	955.8	1 821.2	58.3	155.3	120.9	280.4	13.4	67.2
June	877.2	948.8	1 827.2	58.5	158.0	122.6	278.7	13.2	67.5
July	875.9	960.7	1 831.3	58.6	167.4	124.7	293.7	13.8	68.1
August	870.9	962.2	1 836.0	58.7	163.9	122.7	288.8	13.6	67.8
September	859.5	969.5	1 834.2	58.6	159.2	109.6	269.6	12.9	67.0
October	867.3	976.5	1 849.4	59.1	146.4	114.8	261.0	12.4	67.3
November	883.4	972.3	1 857.5	59.4	151.0	110.6	263.4	12.4	67.7
MALES									
November 2012	564.0	371.6	935.5	59.5	97.2	45.8	143.0	13.3	68.6
November 2013	528.3	387.4	915.7	57.9	82.9	50.5	133.3	12.7	66.3
2014									
November	530.7	398.0	928.7	58.2	109.6	58.0	167.6	15.3	68.7
December	540.9	391.6	932.4	58.4	92.7	55.7	148.4	13.7	67.8
2015									
January	516.9	401.6	918.5	57.5	104.1	63.1	167.2	15.4	68.0
February	523.7	403.7	927.4	58.0	102.0	58.9	160.8	14.8	68.1
March	526.9	407.6	934.5	58.4	102.3	58.5	160.8	14.7	68.4
April	519.8	403.5	923.3	57.7	96.7	64.7	161.5	14.9	67.8
May	518.9	412.7	931.7	58.3	95.8	62.4	158.1	14.5	68.2
June	520.0	406.9	926.9	58.0	91.8	62.2	154.0	14.2	67.7
July	521.4	412.0	933.4	58.4	100.6	57.1	157.7	14.5	68.2
August	520.8	413.3	934.2	58.4	98.7	60.8	159.5	14.6	68.3
September	526.7	407.9	934.6	58.3	96.3	56.4	152.7	14.0	67.9
October	527.2	413.6	940.8	58.7	92.2	58.2	150.4	13.8	68.1
November	520.9	411.8	932.7	58.3	91.6	57.2	148.8	13.8	67.5
FEMALES									
November 2012	381.8	509.2	891.0	59.2	50.3	46.7	97.1	9.8	65.6
November 2013	345.1	544.7	889.7	58.7	65.9	52.1	118.0	11.7	66.5
2014									
November	338.1	536.2	874.3	57.5	66.4	69.2	135.7	13.4	66.4
December	343.3	543.2	886.5	58.3	62.9	64.4	127.2	12.6	66.7
2015									
January	338.8	531.0	869.8	57.1	68.0	60.9	128.9	12.9	65.6
February	343.3	538.3	881.6	57.8	65.2	61.8	127.1	12.6	66.2
March	342.9	538.7	881.6	57.7	65.3	60.6	125.9	12.5	66.0
April	353.8	534.6	888.4	58.2	64.3	58.8	123.1	12.2	66.3
May	347.4	543.1	890.5	58.4	59.6	58.6	118.1	11.7	66.1
June	357.2	541.9	899.0	59.0	66.2	60.4	126.6	12.3	67.3
July	354.5	548.7	903.3	59.2	66.7	67.7	134.4	13.0	68.0
August	350.1	548.9	899.0	58.9	65.2	61.9	127.1	12.4	67.2
September	332.9	561.6	894.4	58.5	62.9	53.2	116.1	11.5	66.1
October	340.1	562.9	903.0	59.1	54.2	56.6	110.8	10.9	66.3
November	362.5	560.5	923.0	60.4	59.4	53.4	112.8	10.9	67.8

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
November 2012	53.1	570.2	623.3	40.9	22.3	68.1	90.4	12.7	713.7	46.8	810.8	1 524.5
November 2013	51.3	601.5	652.9	40.2	28.8	77.4	106.3	14.0	759.1	46.8	863.4	1 622.5
November 2014	52.9	611.6	664.5	40.5	37.6	97.8	135.4	16.9	799.9	48.7	842.6	1 642.5
November 2015	65.0	625.0	690.0	41.7	34.2	81.8	116.0	14.4	806.0	48.7	849.2	1 655.1
Males												
November 2012	27.6	238.7	266.3	36.3	13.9	35.2	49.1	15.6	315.4	43.0	418.0	733.3
November 2013	28.2	243.8	272.0	34.3	13.8	41.1	54.9	16.8	326.9	41.2	466.1	793.0
November 2014	26.9	257.7	284.6	36.0	23.6	47.2	70.8	19.9	355.5	45.0	435.1	790.5
November 2015	34.6	257.4	292.0	36.1	19.1	45.2	64.3	18.0	356.3	44.0	453.6	809.9
Females												
November 2012	25.5	331.4	357.0	45.1	8.4	32.9	41.3	10.4	398.3	50.3	392.8	791.1
November 2013	23.1	357.8	380.9	45.9	15.0	36.3	51.3	11.9	432.2	52.1	397.3	829.5
November 2014	26.0	353.8	379.9	44.6	13.9	50.6	64.6	14.5	444.4	52.2	407.6	852.0
November 2015	30.4	367.6	398.0	47.1	15.1	36.6	51.7	11.5	449.7	53.2	395.5	845.2
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
Persons												
November 2012	880.0	296.7	1 176.7	75.8	113.7	13.0	126.7	9.7	1 303.5	83.9	249.4	1 552.9
November 2013	810.0	317.2	1 127.2	76.4	108.7	12.3	120.9	9.7	1 248.1	84.6	226.6	1 474.7
November 2014	808.6	320.5	1 129.1	76.6	124.1	12.8	136.9	10.8	1 266.0	85.9	208.3	1 474.3
November 2015	810.5	345.7	1 156.2	78.5	104.8	14.6	119.4	9.4	1 275.6	86.6	197.6	1 473.2
Males												
November 2012	529.4	128.0	657.4	78.4	74.1	6.3	80.5	10.9	737.9	88.0	101.0	838.9
November 2013	494.2	139.3	633.5	80.2	61.0	4.6	65.6	9.4	699.1	88.5	90.5	789.6
November 2014	504.0	138.0	642.0	79.8	75.2	5.3	80.5	11.1	722.5	89.8	82.5	805.0
November 2015	486.6	152.4	639.0	80.8	63.9	6.1	70.0	9.9	709.0	89.6	82.2	791.2
Females												
November 2012	350.6	168.7	519.3	72.7	39.6	6.7	46.2	8.2	565.6	79.2	148.4	714.0
November 2013	315.8	177.9	493.7	72.1	47.7	7.6	55.3	10.1	549.1	80.1	136.1	685.2
November 2014	304.6	182.5	487.1	72.8	48.9	7.5	56.4	10.4	543.5	81.2	125.8	669.3
November 2015	323.9	193.2	517.1	75.8	41.0	8.4	49.4	8.7	566.5	83.1	115.5	682.0
TOTAL												
Persons												
November 2012	933.1	866.9	1 800.0	58.5	136.0	81.1	217.1	10.8	2 017.1	65.5	1 060.2	3 077.4
November 2013	861.4	918.7	1 780.1	57.5	137.5	89.7	227.2	11.3	2 007.3	64.8	1 090.0	3 097.3
November 2014	861.5	932.0	1 793.6	57.5	161.7	110.6	272.3	13.2	2 065.9	66.3	1 050.9	3 116.8
November 2015	875.4	970.7	1 846.2	59.0	139.0	96.4	235.4	11.3	2 081.5	66.5	1 046.8	3 128.3
Males												
November 2012	557.0	366.7	923.7	58.7	88.0	41.6	129.6	12.3	1 053.3	67.0	519.0	1 572.3
November 2013	522.5	383.0	905.5	57.2	74.8	45.7	120.5	11.7	1 026.0	64.8	556.6	1 582.6
November 2014	530.9	395.8	926.6	58.1	98.9	52.5	151.3	14.0	1 077.9	67.6	517.6	1 595.5
November 2015	521.1	409.9	931.0	58.1	83.0	51.3	134.3	12.6	1 065.3	66.5	535.8	1 601.1
Females												
November 2012	376.2	500.1	876.3	58.2	48.0	39.5	87.5	9.1	963.8	64.0	541.3	1 505.1
November 2013	338.9	535.7	874.6	57.7	62.7	43.9	106.7	10.9	981.3	64.8	533.4	1 514.7
November 2014	330.7	536.3	867.0	57.0	62.8	58.2	121.0	12.2	988.0	64.9	533.3	1 521.3
November 2015	354.3	560.9	915.2	59.9	56.0	45.1	101.1	9.9	1 016.3	66.5	511.0	1 527.2

LABOUR FORCE STATUS (AGED 15-24 YEARS), by State, Territory and Educational attendance (full-time)—November 2015

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED				LABOUR FORCE		Not in the labour force (NILF)	Civ. pop. aged 15-24
	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Emp. to pop. ratio	Looked for full- time	Looked for part- time only	Total	Unemp. rate	Total	Part. rate		
	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	'000	'000	%	'000	%	'000	'000
ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	27.8	200.5	228.3	42.8	13.9	17.9	31.8	12.2	260.1	48.7	273.5	533.6
Victoria	14.9	165.6	180.5	40.0	9.7	28.3	38.0	17.4	218.5	48.4	232.6	451.1
Queensland	9.1	120.5	129.6	42.0	*3.7	13.0	16.8	11.5	146.3	47.4	162.2	308.6
South Australia	4.1	47.7	51.8	41.7	4.9	8.6	13.5	20.7	65.3	52.6	58.8	124.1
Western Australia	6.3	64.3	70.6	43.7	*0.4	9.9	10.3	12.8	81.0	50.1	80.7	161.7
Tasmania	*0.6	12.3	12.9	40.6	*0.9	1.5	2.4	15.7	15.3	48.2	16.5	31.8
Northern Territory	1.3	3.1	4.4	38.6	*0.2	0.3	0.5	9.8	4.8	42.8	6.5	11.3
Australian Capital Territory	*0.9	11.1	12.0	36.4	*0.4	2.2	2.6	18.1	14.6	44.4	18.3	32.9
Australia	65.0	625.0	690.0	41.7	34.2	81.8	116.0	14.4	806.0	48.7	849.2	1 655.1
NOT ATTENDING FULL-TIME EDUCATION												
New South Wales	273.2	92.5	365.7	80.2	28.1	*6.8	34.9	8.7	400.6	87.9	55.2	455.9
Victoria	166.0	97.9	263.9	78.8	26.0	*2.5	28.5	9.8	292.5	87.3	42.7	335.2
Queensland	187.0	71.5	258.5	76.8	28.3	*1.7	30.0	10.4	288.5	85.8	47.9	336.4
South Australia	44.7	28.5	73.2	78.4	6.9	*1.1	8.0	9.9	81.3	86.9	12.2	93.5
Western Australia	99.8	36.7	136.6	76.9	10.2	*2.0	12.2	8.2	148.8	83.7	28.9	177.7
Tasmania	16.5	9.4	25.9	78.1	3.2	*0.2	3.4	11.4	29.3	88.2	3.9	33.2
Northern Territory	12.2	4.4	16.6	76.4	0.9	*0.1	1.0	5.7	17.6	80.9	4.2	21.8
Australian Capital Territory	10.9	4.7	15.6	79.4	*1.3	*0.1	*1.4	*8.2	17.0	86.5	2.7	19.7
Australia	810.5	345.7	1 156.2	78.5	104.8	14.6	119.4	9.4	1 275.6	86.6	197.6	1 473.2
TOTAL												
New South Wales	301.0	293.1	594.0	60.0	42.1	24.6	66.7	10.1	660.7	66.8	328.7	989.5
Victoria	180.9	263.5	444.4	56.5	35.7	30.8	66.5	13.0	511.0	65.0	275.3	786.3
Queensland	196.1	192.0	388.1	60.2	32.0	14.8	46.8	10.8	434.9	67.4	210.1	645.0
South Australia	48.8	76.2	125.0	57.5	11.8	9.8	21.5	14.7	146.5	67.3	71.0	217.6
Western Australia	106.1	101.0	207.2	61.0	10.6	12.0	22.6	9.8	229.7	67.7	109.7	339.4
Tasmania	17.2	21.7	38.9	59.7	4.1	1.7	5.8	12.9	44.6	68.6	20.4	65.0
Northern Territory	13.5	7.5	21.0	63.5	1.1	0.4	1.5	6.6	22.5	67.9	10.6	33.1
Australian Capital Territory	11.8	15.7	27.6	52.5	*1.7	2.4	4.0	12.8	31.6	60.2	20.9	52.5
Australia	875.4	970.7	1 846.2	59.0	139.0	96.4	235.4	11.3	2 081.5	66.5	1 046.8	3 128.3

* estimate is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes

LABOUR FORCE STATUS IN NOVEMBER 2015

	<i>Employed full-time</i>	<i>Employed part-time</i>	<i>Employed total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in the labour force (NILF)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Labour force status in October 2015</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
PERSONS							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	6 172.0	293.8	6 465.8	32.6	6 498.4	76.4	6 574.8
Employed part-time	341.6	2 494.8	2 836.4	51.2	2 887.6	137.1	3 024.7
Employed total	6 513.6	2 788.6	9 302.2	83.8	9 386.0	213.5	9 599.5
Unemployed	42.3	59.4	101.7	337.3	439.1	135.0	574.1
Labour force	6 555.9	2 848.1	9 403.9	421.1	9 825.1	348.5	10 173.6
Not in the labour force (NILF)	68.4	132.4	200.8	140.5	341.3	4 829.8	5 171.1
Total	6 624.3	2 980.4	9 604.8	561.7	10 166.4	5 178.3	15 344.7
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	579.5	248.3	827.8	52.8	880.6	790.9	1 671.5
Incoming rotation group	1 012.1	474.5	1 486.6	74.5	1 561.1	786.7	2 347.8
Total	1 591.6	722.7	2 314.3	127.3	2 441.7	1 577.7	4 019.3
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	8 215.9	3 703.2	11 919.1	689.0	12 608.1	6 756.0	19 364.1
MALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	4 062.3	122.0	4 184.3	23.6	4 208.0	40.4	4 248.3
Employed part-time	134.6	701.9	836.5	25.4	862.0	49.5	911.5
Employed total	4 196.9	823.9	5 020.9	49.1	5 069.9	89.9	5 159.8
Unemployed	27.0	30.0	57.0	191.7	248.7	66.9	315.6
Labour force	4 223.9	853.9	5 077.8	240.8	5 318.7	156.7	5 475.4
Not in the labour force (NILF)	35.9	47.5	83.3	60.9	144.2	1 967.8	2 112.0
Total	4 259.8	901.4	5 161.2	301.7	5 462.9	2 124.5	7 587.4
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	355.4	89.1	444.5	27.8	472.3	352.2	824.5
Incoming rotation group	636.9	143.5	780.4	37.2	817.6	311.1	1 128.8
Total	992.3	232.6	1 224.9	65.1	1 290.0	663.3	1 953.3
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	5 252.1	1 134.0	6 386.1	366.8	6 752.8	2 787.8	9 540.7
FEMALES							
Matched sample							
Employed full-time	2 109.7	171.8	2 281.4	9.0	2 290.4	36.0	2 326.4
Employed part-time	207.0	1 792.9	1 999.9	25.8	2 025.6	87.6	2 113.2
Employed total	2 316.6	1 964.7	4 281.3	34.7	4 316.1	123.6	4 439.7
Unemployed	15.3	29.4	44.8	145.6	190.3	68.1	258.5
Labour force	2 332.0	1 994.1	4 326.1	180.3	4 506.4	191.8	4 698.2
Not in the labour force (NILF)	32.6	84.9	117.5	79.6	197.1	2 862.0	3 059.1
Total	2 364.6	2 079.0	4 443.6	259.9	4 703.5	3 053.8	7 757.3
Unmatched sample							
Unmatched in common sample	224.1	159.2	383.3	25.0	408.3	438.7	847.0
Incoming rotation group	375.2	331.0	706.2	37.3	743.4	475.6	1 219.0
Total	599.3	490.1	1 089.4	62.3	1 151.7	914.4	2 066.1
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	2 963.9	2 569.2	5 533.0	322.2	5 855.3	3 968.1	9 823.4

	EMPLOYED TOTAL		EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME	
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
PERSONS						
November 2012	1 582.2	1 583.1	1 346.4	1 348.6	235.8	234.5
November 2013	1 588.4	1 587.3	1 341.1	1 339.9	247.4	247.4
2014						
November	1 601.0	1 601.4	1 346.1	1 347.1	254.9	254.2
December	1 605.0	1 589.0	1 349.0	1 335.6	256.0	253.4
2015						
January	1 610.4	1 624.6	1 353.5	1 363.8	256.9	260.8
February	1 615.7	1 616.8	1 357.9	1 359.3	257.7	257.5
March	1 619.7	1 621.2	1 361.2	1 363.3	258.5	258.0
April	1 621.9	1 620.5	1 362.6	1 362.6	259.3	257.9
May	1 623.0	1 622.7	1 363.0	1 362.1	260.0	260.6
June	1 624.8	1 627.2	1 363.8	1 366.2	260.9	260.9
July	1 628.3	1 625.1	1 366.2	1 361.9	262.1	263.2
August	1 633.5	1 625.6	1 370.1	1 363.8	263.3	261.8
September	1 639.1	1 638.5	1 374.5	1 374.0	264.5	264.6
October	1 644.5	1 658.6	1 378.8	1 392.9	265.7	265.7
November	1 649.1	1 645.9	1 382.6	1 378.1	266.6	267.8
MALES						
November 2012	970.9	970.5	902.6	903.3	68.3	67.2
November 2013	969.7	970.0	895.0	894.9	74.7	75.1
2014						
November	976.8	979.9	900.6	904.7	76.2	75.3
December	978.9	971.5	902.5	896.4	76.4	75.2
2015						
January	981.4	986.4	904.8	907.9	76.5	78.5
February	983.5	983.5	906.7	906.9	76.8	76.6
March	984.8	987.5	907.6	911.0	77.2	76.5
April	985.1	983.8	907.6	906.7	77.5	77.1
May	985.2	984.3	907.3	906.1	77.9	78.2
June	985.8	987.9	907.5	909.1	78.3	78.8
July	987.2	984.6	908.5	905.6	78.7	79.1
August	989.4	984.6	910.3	906.4	79.1	78.2
September	991.8	992.8	912.3	912.9	79.5	79.9
October	994.1	1 004.2	914.1	925.0	79.9	79.2
November	995.8	990.4	915.5	909.0	80.3	81.4
FEMALES						
November 2012	611.3	612.6	443.9	445.3	167.4	167.3
November 2013	618.8	617.3	446.1	445.0	172.7	172.3
2014						
November	624.2	621.5	445.5	442.5	178.7	179.0
December	626.1	617.4	446.5	439.2	179.6	178.2
2015						
January	629.1	638.2	448.7	455.9	180.4	182.3
February	632.2	633.3	451.3	452.4	180.9	180.9
March	635.0	633.8	453.6	452.3	181.4	181.5
April	636.8	636.7	455.0	455.9	181.7	180.8
May	637.8	638.5	455.7	456.0	182.1	182.4
June	639.0	639.3	456.4	457.1	182.6	182.1
July	641.1	640.4	457.7	456.3	183.4	184.2
August	644.0	641.0	459.8	457.4	184.2	183.6
September	647.2	645.8	462.2	461.1	185.0	184.7
October	650.4	654.5	464.7	467.9	185.7	186.5
November	653.4	655.5	467.1	469.1	186.3	186.5

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS, by State and Territory

MONTHLY HOURS WORKED IN ALL JOBS

	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions	millions
TREND									
November 2012	495.6	385.5	324.2	108.7	189.6	30.4	19.5	28.7	1 582.2
November 2013	495.0	390.2	330.0	107.8	188.3	29.8	19.9	27.5	1 588.4
2014									
November	500.8	392.3	326.5	109.5	192.8	31.5	19.6	27.9	1 601.0
December	501.1	394.6	327.9	109.2	192.9	31.6	19.8	27.9	1 605.0
2015									
January	501.7	397.0	330.0	109.2	192.9	31.6	20.0	28.0	1 610.4
February	502.7	399.1	331.8	109.2	193.0	31.6	20.2	28.1	1 615.7
March	504.5	400.6	332.7	109.0	193.0	31.5	20.4	28.2	1 619.7
April	507.1	401.2	332.3	108.5	192.7	31.4	20.4	28.2	1 621.9
May	510.3	401.1	331.3	107.9	192.4	31.4	20.5	28.2	1 623.0
June	513.7	401.0	330.9	107.3	191.9	31.4	20.4	28.2	1 624.8
July	516.9	401.1	331.8	107.0	191.5	31.6	20.3	28.2	1 628.3
August	519.6	401.8	333.6	107.2	191.2	31.7	20.3	28.2	1 633.5
September	521.8	402.7	335.8	107.5	190.9	31.8	20.2	28.4	1 639.1
October	523.6	403.7	338.1	107.9	190.8	31.8	20.1	28.5	1 644.5
November	525.0	404.8	339.9	108.3	190.7	31.8	20.1	28.7	1 649.1

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

November 2012	495.9	383.8	325.9	107.8	190.7	30.4	np	np	1 583.1
November 2013	494.6	390.4	328.8	108.3	187.8	29.9	np	np	1 587.3
2014									
November	502.6	393.7	321.7	110.1	194.1	31.6	np	np	1 601.4
December	495.1	391.6	324.6	106.7	192.3	31.4	np	np	1 589.0
2015									
January	506.7	398.9	337.0	109.1	193.2	31.6	np	np	1 624.6
February	502.7	399.1	333.6	109.2	192.4	31.8	np	np	1 616.8
March	503.1	403.1	331.0	111.3	192.1	31.7	np	np	1 621.2
April	506.2	402.1	329.4	108.8	193.9	31.4	np	np	1 620.5
May	508.2	398.3	336.1	107.6	193.0	30.8	np	np	1 622.7
June	514.8	401.5	333.5	105.2	192.2	31.4	np	np	1 627.2
July	520.5	401.7	323.6	107.7	191.2	31.7	np	np	1 625.1
August	518.8	400.3	331.3	106.8	189.4	31.5	np	np	1 625.6
September	521.7	401.9	336.1	108.0	189.9	32.4	np	np	1 638.5
October	522.3	405.1	346.9	107.9	195.2	31.8	np	np	1 658.6
November	525.9	405.7	337.4	108.6	188.5	31.2	np	np	1 645.9

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UNDERUTILISED PERSONS (AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER), Australia

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
November 2011	859.8	865.3	853.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	12.5	12.6	12.1
November 2012	863.3	871.7	861.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	12.5	12.6	12.1
November 2013	941.2	929.9	923.2	7.7	7.6	7.6	13.6	13.5	13.1
2014									
May	970.5	955.4	937.4	7.9	7.8	7.6	13.9	13.8	13.5
August	1 009.9	1 014.9	1 041.4	8.2	8.3	8.5	14.4	14.4	14.4
November	1 041.2	1 053.2	1 077.5	8.4	8.5	8.8	14.7	14.9	14.6
2015									
February	1 057.1	1 052.6	1 042.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.7	14.6	15.0
May	1 058.9	1 053.6	1 031.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	14.5	14.4	14.1
August	1 060.7	1 067.8	1 020.9	8.5	8.5	8.2	14.4	14.4	14.3
November	1 062.5	1 058.4	1 082.8	8.4	8.4	8.6	14.3	14.3	14.1
MALES									
November 2011	353.9	351.4	342.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	10.6	10.6	10.1
November 2012	348.0	351.8	343.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	10.7	10.7	10.3
November 2013	386.9	381.2	374.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	11.8	11.7	11.3
2014									
May	404.0	393.8	386.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	12.0	11.8	11.5
August	425.4	430.3	440.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	12.5	12.5	12.6
November	440.1	446.0	449.1	6.6	6.7	6.7	12.8	13.0	12.7
2015									
February	444.3	443.6	438.3	6.6	6.6	6.5	12.8	12.7	13.0
May	441.6	435.5	425.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	12.6	12.5	12.1
August	441.4	445.6	416.5	6.5	6.6	6.2	12.4	12.5	12.4
November	442.6	441.8	445.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	12.3	12.3	12.0
FEMALES									
November 2011	505.9	513.9	510.4	9.3	9.5	9.4	14.8	14.9	14.4
November 2012	515.3	519.9	517.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	14.7	14.7	14.3
November 2013	554.2	548.7	548.3	9.9	9.8	9.9	15.8	15.6	15.1
2014									
May	566.5	561.7	550.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	16.2	16.1	15.8
August	584.5	584.6	601.0	10.4	10.4	10.6	16.6	16.5	16.5
November	601.1	607.2	628.4	10.6	10.8	11.2	16.9	17.1	16.9
2015									
February	612.8	609.0	604.4	10.8	10.7	10.5	17.0	16.9	17.3
May	617.3	618.1	606.3	10.8	10.8	10.5	16.8	16.8	16.4
August	619.3	622.2	604.5	10.7	10.8	10.5	16.7	16.8	16.5
November	619.9	616.6	637.5	10.6	10.5	10.9	16.6	16.6	16.4

	UNDEREMPLOYED TOTAL			UNDEREMPLOYMENT RATE			UNDERUTILISATION RATE		
	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	%	%	%	%
PERSONS									
New South Wales	307.9	299.7	305.6	7.7	7.5	7.6	13.1	12.8	12.6
Victoria	284.2	290.1	300.6	8.9	9.1	9.5	14.9	15.2	15.3
Queensland	211.0	204.2	206.0	8.4	8.1	8.2	14.4	14.0	13.6
South Australia	91.3	95.0	95.5	10.4	10.9	10.9	17.9	18.2	17.8
Western Australia	119.9	124.9	126.7	8.3	8.7	8.9	14.1	14.9	14.4
Tasmania	27.2	26.9	27.6	10.6	10.4	10.7	17.4	17.1	17.2
Northern Territory	6.2	np	7.6	4.5	np	5.5	8.7	np	9.2
Australian Capital Territory	13.3	np	13.3	6.0	np	6.0	10.8	np	10.6
Australia	1 062.5	1 058.4	1 082.8	8.4	8.4	8.6	14.3	14.3	14.1
MALES									
New South Wales	130.2	127.8	126.8	6.1	6.0	5.9	11.2	11.0	10.7
Victoria	114.9	115.7	115.5	6.7	6.8	6.8	12.4	12.7	12.7
Queensland	90.5	88.3	86.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	13.0	12.6	12.0
South Australia	40.2	42.9	42.0	8.6	9.2	9.1	16.2	16.9	16.3
Western Australia	48.3	51.8	52.5	6.0	6.5	6.7	11.6	11.9	11.6
Tasmania	11.3	11.6	11.8	8.2	8.4	8.6	15.4	15.4	15.4
Northern Territory	3.0	np	4.1	4.0	np	5.4	8.7	np	9.2
Australian Capital Territory	6.7	np	5.9	5.9	np	5.3	11.0	np	10.7
<i>Australia</i>	<i>442.6</i>	<i>441.8</i>	<i>445.3</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>12.0</i>
FEMALES									
New South Wales	177.7	171.9	178.8	9.6	9.2	9.6	15.5	14.9	14.7
Victoria	169.3	174.4	185.1	11.5	11.9	12.6	17.8	18.1	18.3
Queensland	120.5	115.9	119.3	10.2	9.8	10.1	16.0	15.7	15.4
South Australia	51.1	52.2	53.5	12.5	12.7	13.0	19.7	19.6	19.5
Western Australia	71.6	73.1	74.1	11.1	11.4	11.6	17.2	18.5	17.9
Tasmania	15.9	15.3	15.8	13.3	12.8	13.1	19.7	19.2	19.3
Northern Territory	3.2	np	3.5	5.1	np	5.5	8.7	np	9.2
Australian Capital Territory	6.6	np	7.4	6.0	np	6.8	10.6	np	10.5
<i>Australia</i>	<i>619.9</i>	<i>616.6</i>	<i>637.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>16.4</i>

np not available for publication but included in totals where applicable, unless otherwise indicated

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

TREND REVISIONS

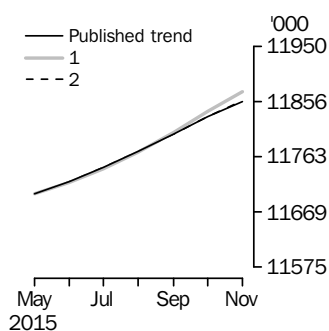
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates are revised. This revision is a combined result of the concurrent seasonal adjustment process and the application of surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series (see paragraphs 28 to 37 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the tables below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of employment and the unemployment rate. The revisions in the scenarios are due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average, as the impact of revision of seasonally adjusted estimates can not be estimated in advance.

- (1) The December seasonally adjusted estimate is *higher* than the November estimate by:
 - 0.23% for employment
 - 2.20% for the unemployment rate
- (2) The December seasonally adjusted estimate is *lower* than the November estimate by:
 - 0.23% for employment
 - 2.20% for the unemployment rate

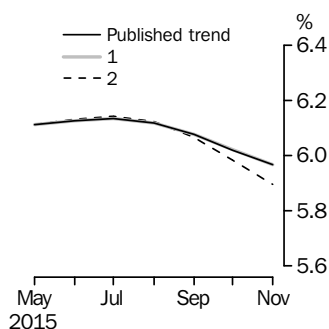
The percentage changes of 0.23% and 2.20% represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in employment and the unemployment rate respectively. Estimates in the graphs have been calculated using unrounded estimates, and may be different from, but more accurate than, rounded estimates depicted in the corresponding table.

EMPLOYMENT



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
	<i>Trend as published</i>	<i>(1) 11 928.0 i.e. rises by 0.23%</i>	<i>(2) 11 873.3 i.e. falls by 0.23%</i>
2015			
August	11 771.4	11 770.4	11 771.3
September	11 801.0	11 803.6	11 801.2
October	11 830.5	11 838.9	11 830.8
November	11 855.8	11 872.9	11 857.7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



		WHAT IF NEXT MONTH'S SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE IS:	
	<i>Trend as published</i>	<i>(1) 6.0 i.e. rises by 2.20%</i>	<i>(2) 5.7 i.e. falls by 2.20%</i>
2015			
August	6.1	6.1	6.1
September	6.1	6.1	6.1
October	6.0	6.0	6.0
November	6.0	6.0	5.9

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the Monthly Population Survey. The full time series for estimates from this publication are also available electronically. More detailed estimates are released one week after this publication in various electronic formats – see *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed – Electronic Delivery* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001) and *Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly* (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

2 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of International Conferences of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0.55.001) which is available on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

3 The Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently approximately 26,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers approximately 0.32% of the civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

4 Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers using computer-assisted interviewing, or self-completion online.

5 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is generally conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

6 From December 2012 to April 2013, the ABS conducted a trial of online electronic data collection. Respondents in one rotation group (i.e. one-eighth of the survey sample) were offered the option of self completing their labour force survey questionnaire online instead of via a face-to-face or telephone interview. From May 2013, the ABS expanded the offer of online electronic collection to 50% of each new incoming rotation group. For more information see the article in the April 2013 issue of this publication. From September 2013, online electronic collection has been offered to 100% of private dwellings in each incoming rotation group. From April 2014, 100% of private dwellings are being offered online electronic collection.

7 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Sunday between the 5th and 11th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start (i.e. between the 3rd and 9th December), and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. As a result, January interviewing may commence as early as the 7th or as late as the 13th, depending on the year. Occasionally, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

8 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are usually published first in this publication 32 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are usually published 39 days after the commencement of interviews.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SCOPE OF SURVEY

9 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

COVERAGE

10 In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are necessarily a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the survey is considered to be negligible.

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

11 The Labour Force Survey estimates are calculated in such a way as to add to independent estimates of the civilian population aged 15 years and over (population benchmarks). These population benchmarks are based on the most recently released estimates of Final, Revised and Preliminary quarterly Estimated Resident Population (ERP). For information on the methodology used to produce the ERP see *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). Since the most recently released ERP estimates lag the current time period for Labour Force estimates by nine months, the Labour Force population benchmarks are created by projecting forward three quarters past the most recently released quarterly ERP estimates. The projection is based on the historical pattern of each population component – births, deaths, interstate migration and net overseas migration (NOM). Projected estimates of NOM are supplemented with other data sources to better forecast population changes in the short-term. The main data source is the forecasts published by the Department of Immigration & Border Protection in the publication *The Outlook for Net Overseas Migration*.

12 Commencing in March 2010, the ERP series has been revised twice-yearly, in the March and September quarter issues of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0). This biannual revision cycle incorporates more up to date information available for NOM. This updated information is included in the population benchmarks used in creating the Labour Force estimates when they are rebenchmarked.

13 Every five years, the ERP series are revised to incorporate additional information available from the latest Census of Population and Housing (Census). Labour Force Survey population benchmarks, and the estimates, are revised following this five-yearly revision in the ERP. The process of incorporating the revised population benchmarks is referred to as 'rebasings'. From the January 2014 issue of this publication, labour force estimates have been compiled using population benchmarks based on the results of the 2011 Census. Revisions were made to historical Labour Force estimates from June 2006 to December 2013. In addition, estimates from July 1991 to May 2006 were revised to reflect population benchmarks based on ERP revised following the 2011 Census. The next rebasing based on the Census will be following the release of the 2016 Census-based ERP estimates, which will incorporate revisions back five years. For more information on revised ERP estimates, refer to the June 2012 issue of *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) released in December 2012.

14 In between Censuses, the ABS revises the Labour Force population benchmarks using the latest ERP according to the paragraphs above. These were introduced in the July 2010, November 2012 and April 2013 issues. The revisions planned for the October 2013, April 2014 and November 2014 issues were not implemented (see *What's New in the Labour Force* in the September 2013 issue and *Changes in this Issue* in the October 2014 issue of this publication). From the February 2015 issue, rebenchmarking will be undertaken quarterly in the February, May, August and November issues apart from May 2015. For more information, refer to the article *Rebenchmarking of Labour Force Series* in the February 2015 issue of this publication.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

15 The estimation method used in the Labour Force Survey is Composite Estimation, which was introduced in May 2007. In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking. Composite Estimation combines data collected in the previous six months with current month's data to produce the current month's estimates, thereby exploiting the high correlation between overlapping samples across months in the Labour Force Survey. The Composite Estimator combines the previous and current months' data by applying different factors according to length of time in the survey. After these factors are applied, the seven months of data are weighted to align with current month population benchmarks. For details see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

16 From April 1986, the definition of employed persons was changed to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers). For further information, see paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Explanatory Notes in the February 2003 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

17 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

18 From April 2001 the Labour Force Survey was conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. The definition of unemployed persons was changed to include all persons who were waiting to start work and were available to start in the reference week. This change was introduced in February 2004, when historical unit record data were revised from April 2001 to January 2004. This revision created a small trend break at April 2001 in unemployed persons and unemployment rate series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2003* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in December 2003. From July 2014 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire was further redesigned and definitional changes made to active job search steps and duration of job search. For further details, see the Glossary and *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, June 2014* (cat. no. 6292.0), released in October 2014.

19 Core labour force series were revised in April 2001 for the period April 1986 to March 2001 for the remaining definitional changes introduced with the redesigned questionnaire, to reduce the impact of the changes on labour force series. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0) and the 2004 issue of *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0).

20 In May 2007, an improved method of estimation, known as composite estimation, was introduced into the Labour Force Survey. In introducing this change, the ABS revised unit record data from April 2001 to April 2007 based on the new estimation method. No change was identified in the trend breaks in the unemployed persons and unemployment rate series which arose with the introduction of a redesigned survey form in April 2001 (as noted above in paragraph 18). In January 2014 composite estimation was applied to all estimates from July 1991 as part of the 2011 Census rebenchmarking.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES *continued*

For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics, 2007* (cat. no. 6292.0).

21 As one of a range of ABS savings initiatives for the 2008–09 financial year, there was a 24% reduction in the LFS sample size for the period July 2008 to August 2009, relative to the June 2008 sample size. The sample reduction was reversed from September 2009 to December 2009, with December 2009 estimates being the first produced under the fully reinstated sample.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE

22 The current Labour Force Survey sample has been selected using information collected in the 2011 Census of Population and Housing.

23 The sample was introduced over four months – May 2013 to August 2013. Two rotation groups (i.e. one-quarter of the survey sample) were introduced each month. During the sample phase-in, the increased sample rotation had an impact on the quality of estimates. Movement standard errors increased by approximately 10%, representing, for example, an increase on the standard error on the Australian monthly change in employment for May 2013 from 27,000 to approximately 29,700.

24 Due to the use of composite estimation, there was a marginal impact on the quality of level estimates. Gross Flows analysis were impacted by the sample phase-in with between 60% to 70% of the sample available for matching between the current and previous months instead of the usual 80%. After full transition to the new sample, the quality of level and movement estimates is at the level designed for under the 2011 sample design and are of similar quality as the 2006 sample design. For further details, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0) released on 30 May 2013.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

25 Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error.

26 Sampling error occurs because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. One measure of the likely difference resulting from not including all dwellings in the survey is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Standard errors of key estimates for the latest month and of movements since the previous month of these estimates are shown in the standard errors section of this publication. Standard errors for other estimates and other movements may be calculated by using the spreadsheet contained in *Labour Force Survey Standard Errors, Data Cube* (cat. no. 6298.0.55.001) which is available free of charge on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

27 Non-sampling error arises from inaccuracies in collecting, recording and processing the data. Every effort is made to minimise reporting error by the careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and efficient data processing procedures. Non-sampling error also arises because information cannot be obtained from all persons selected in the survey. The Labour Force Survey receives a high level of co-operation from individuals in selected dwellings, with the average response rate over the last year being 94%. See Glossary for definition of response rate.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION

28 Any original time series can be thought of as a combination of three broad and distinctly different types of behaviour, each representing the impact of certain types of real world events on the information being collected: systematic calendar related events, short-term irregular fluctuations and long-term cyclical behaviour. A multiplicative decomposition model is applied in the seasonal adjustment of Labour Force Time Series, where the original time series (O) is considered as the product of the underlying trend

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

(T), a systematic calendar related or seasonal component (S) and an irregular component (I). This can be expressed as $O = T \cdot S \cdot I$. The contributions of each of these behaviours varies from series to series, as well as throughout time for a given series, depending on the nature of the interactions of real world events and the data of interest.

29 Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique that attempts to measure and remove the effects of systematic calendar related patterns including seasonal variation to reveal how a series changes from period to period. Seasonal adjustment does not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour.

30 The Labour Force Survey uses the concurrent seasonal adjustment method to derive seasonal factors. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses data up to the current month to estimate seasonal factors for the current and all previous months. This process can result in revisions each month to estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the seasonally adjusted estimates for the previous month and one year prior to the current month. From the March 2015 issue of this publication, the effects of supplementary surveys are removed prior to the estimation of seasonal factors for key Labour Force series from February 1978 onwards. While this methodology has addressed short term volatility in the seasonally adjusted series arising from changes to the timing and content of the supplementary survey program, in general prior corrections and resulting changed seasonal patterns can be identified and measured to a more reliable degree of certainty after three successive observations (in this case after three years). For further details refer to the October and December 2014 issues of this publication.

31 The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The Labour Force Survey uses an ARIMA model for the majority of the individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis. For further details, see the feature article in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

32 Seasonal adjustment is able to remove the effect of events which occur at the same time in the survey every year. However, there are some events, like holidays, which are not always at the same time in the survey cycle or which are not at the same time across Australia. The effects of these types of events on Labour Force Survey estimates cannot in all cases be removed, because the pattern of their effects cannot be determined. However, two events for which adjustment is made in the seasonally adjusted series are the January interview start date and the timing of Easter. For further details, see *Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics* (cat. no. 6292.0) released in December 2003.

33 While seasonal factors for the complete time series are estimated each month, they will continue to be reviewed annually at a more detailed level to take into account each additional year's original data. This annual review will not normally result in significant changes to published estimates. The review is usually conducted early each year with the results released in this publication shortly thereafter.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATION *continued*

34 The smoothing of seasonally adjusted series to produce 'trend' series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. Trend estimates are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of a series over time.

35 While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced for the latest month, it does result in revisions in addition to those caused by the revision of seasonally adjusted estimates. Generally, revisions due to the use of surrogates of the Henderson average become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series.

36 Trend estimates are published for the Northern Territory in table 10 and for the Australian Capital Territory in table 11. Unadjusted series for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates each month when seasonal factors are estimated. For this reason, seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. In addition, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of trend estimates for the two Territories, particularly for the three most recent months, where revisions may be relatively large.

37 For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

38 Users may also wish to refer to the following publications:

- *Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide* (cat.no. 6103.0). This publication is a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products.
- *Australian Labour Market Statistics* (cat. no. 6105.0). This publication presents key indicators of the labour market, articles on a range of labour market issues, and information about the latest developments in the labour statistics program. For further information about this publication, please contact Labour Market Statistics on (02) 6252 7206.

39 ABS information about the labour market can be found on the Topics @ a Glance page on the ABS website <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

40 Information about current publications and other products released by the ABS is available from the statistics page on the ABS website. The ABS also issues a daily release advice on the website, Upcoming Product Releases, which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

41 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to the Labour Force contact officer on (02) 6252 6525, email labourforce@abs.gov.au or to any ABS office.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

42 Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement estimate is then rounded. Where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

43 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Definition</i>
'000	thousands
%	percentage
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
CAI	computer assisted interviewing
cat. no.	catalogue number
Civ. pop.	civilian population
ERP	estimated resident population
Emp. to pop. ratio	employment to population ratio
f/t	full time
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NILF	not in the Labour Force
Part. rate	participation rate
p/t	part time
pts	percentage points
Seas adj.	seasonally adjusted
TAFE	Technical and Further Education
Unemp. rate	unemployment rate

STANDARD ERRORS

STANDARD ERRORS

The estimates in this publication are based on information gained from the occupants of a sample survey of dwellings. Because the entire population is not surveyed, the published original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are subject to sampling error. The most common way of quantifying such sampling error is to calculate the standard error for the published estimate or statistic. For more information, see paragraphs 25 to 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

LEVEL ESTIMATES

To illustrate, let us say the published level estimate for employed persons aged 15–19 years is 700,000 and the associated standard error is 9,000. The standard error is then used to interpret the level estimate of 700,000. For instance, the standard error of 9,000 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real value falls within the range 691,000 to 709,000 ($700,000 \pm 9,000$)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real value falls within the range 682,000 to 718,000 ($700,000 \pm 18,000$).

The real value in this case is the result we would obtain if we could enumerate the total population.

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's level estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

MOVEMENT ESTIMATES

The following example illustrates how to use the standard error to interpret a movement estimate. Let us say that one month the published level estimate for females employed part-time in Australia is 1,890,000; the next month the published level estimate is 1,900,000 and the associated standard error for the movement estimate is 11,900. The standard error is then used to interpret the published movement estimate of 10,000. For instance, the standard error of 11,900 indicates that:

- There are approximately two chances in three that the real movement between the two months falls within the range – 1,900 to 21,900 (10,000 + or – 11,900)
- There are approximately nineteen chances in twenty that the real movement falls within the range – 13,800 to 33,800 (10,000 + or – 23,800).

The following table shows the standard errors for this month's movement estimates.

										AUSTRALIA		
										Males	Females	Persons
Aged 15 years and over												
Employed												
Full time	'000	15.2	12.1	9.3	3.8	6.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	18.5	13.7	23.6
Part time	'000	9.7	8.5	6.0	2.9	4.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	8.7	12.8	15.4
Total	'000	18.3	15.0	12.8	5.5	8.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	20.6	19.0	29.2
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	9.2	7.7	7.5	3.4	5.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	11.9	9.6	15.5
Looking for p/t work	'000	5.9	5.2	4.3	2.3	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	6.2	7.5	9.8
Total	'000	11.1	9.4	8.8	4.1	6.0	1.4	0.8	1.4	13.5	12.3	18.5
Labour force	'000	18.8	15.4	13.6	6.0	9.1	2.3	2.0	2.2	21.2	19.6	30.1
Not in labour force	'000	18.0	15.2	13.6	5.8	8.9	2.2	2.0	2.4	18.0	21.9	29.4
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Looking for p/t work	pts	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Participation rate	pts	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Aged 15–19 years												
Employed												
Full time	'000	2.7	1.8	1.7	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.7	3.9
Part time	'000	3.9	3.2	2.7	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.3	4.9	6.1
Total	'000	4.5	3.5	3.0	1.4	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	5.0	5.2	6.8
Unemployed												
Looking for f/t work	'000	3.4	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	4.0	3.3	5.2
Looking for p/t work	'000	3.5	3.4	2.3	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.7	4.3	4.3	6.1
Total	'000	4.7	4.0	3.5	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	5.9	5.3	7.9
Labour force	'000	4.8	3.8	3.2	1.5	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.4	5.5	7.3
Not in labour force	'000	5.9	4.9	3.9	1.7	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	6.9	6.5	9.1
Unemployment rate												
Looking for f/t work	pts	4.2	5.9	5.5	9.1	5.7	7.7	4.3	19.1	2.9	4.4	2.5
Looking for p/t work	pts	1.9	2.4	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	4.4	5.8	1.8	1.3	1.1
Total	pts	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.5	3.3	3.2	5.5	1.6	1.3	1.0
Participation rate	pts	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	0.8	0.5
Unemployment to population ratio – looking for f/t work	pts	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4

GLOSSARY

Actively looked for work	<p>Actively looked for work includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ written, telephoned or applied to an employer for work; ■ had an interview with an employer for work; ■ answered an advertisement for a job; ■ checked or registered with a Job Services Australia provider or any other employment agency; ■ taken steps to purchase or start your own business; ■ advertised or tendered for work; and ■ contacted friends or relatives in order to obtain work.
Actual hours of work	<p>Actual hours of work refers to a specified reference period (e.g. a week) and includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours actually worked during normal periods of work; ■ time spent in addition to hours worked during normal periods of work (including overtime); ■ time spent at the place of work on activities such as the preparation of the workplace, repairs and maintenance, preparation and cleaning of tools, and the preparation of receipts, time sheets and reports; ■ time spent at the place of work waiting or standing by due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies, power or internet access, etc; ■ time corresponding to short rest periods (resting time) including tea and coffee breaks or prayer breaks; ■ travel time connected to work (excluding commuting time); and ■ training and skills enhancement related to the job or employer. <p>Excluded are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ hours paid for but not worked, such as paid annual leave, public holidays or paid sick leave; ■ meal breaks (e.g. lunch breaks); ■ paid and unpaid time 'on call'; ■ time spent on travel to and from work when no productive activity for the job is performed (e.g. commuting time); and ■ time off during working hours to attend outside educational activities, even if it is authorised, e.g. those not connected to the job or employer. <p>For multiple job holders the LFS collects a separate measure of actual hours worked in main job and in all jobs.</p>
Attending full time education	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled at secondary or high school or enrolled as a full time student at a Technical and Further Education (TAFE) college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week.
Attending school	Persons aged 15-19 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15-24 years enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
Composite Estimation	The estimation methodology used in the Labour Force Survey. Composite Estimation uses sample responses from nearby months as well as from the reference month to derive estimates for the reference month. This approach achieves gains in efficiency by exploiting the high similarity between the responses provided by the same respondent in previous months. For details see <i>Information Paper: Forthcoming Changes to Labour Force Statistics</i> , 2007 (cat. no. 6292.0).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Employed	<p>All persons aged 15 years and over who met one of the following criteria during the reference week:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (employees and owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises). ■ Worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (contributing family workers). ■ Were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job. ■ Were owner managers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employed full-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Employed part-time	Includes employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Employment to population ratio	For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.
Estimated resident population (ERP)	Estimated resident population (ERP), is Australia's official measure of the population of Australia and is based on the concept of usual residence. It refers to all people, regardless of nationality, citizenship or legal status, who usually live in Australia, with the exception of foreign diplomatic personnel and their families. It includes usual residents who are overseas for fewer than 12 months. It excludes overseas visitors who are in Australia for fewer than 12 months. Refer to Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).
Flow estimates	Flow estimates are a measure of activity over a given period. For example, monthly hours worked in all jobs is a measure of the total number of hours worked in a calendar month.
Gross flows	<p>The matching of respondents who report in consecutive months enables analysis of the transition of individuals between the different labour force status classifications, referred to as the matched sample. The transition counts between the different labour force status classifications from one point in time to the next are commonly referred to as gross flows.</p> <p>The figures presented in gross flows are presented in original terms only and do not align with published labour force estimates. The gross flows figures are derived from the matched sample between consecutive months, which after taking account of the sample rotation and varying non-response in each month is approximately 80 percent of the sample.</p> <p>Caution should be exercised when analysing these gross flows data due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the figures presented sum to approximately 80 percent of the population values as the gross flows data are based on the matched sample only; ■ there is no adjustment applied to account for changes due to seasonal patterns (referred to commonly as seasonal adjustment); and ■ the estimates of relative sizes of each transition class are subject to bias due to the matched sample being a non-representative sample.
Labour force	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Long-term unemployed	The number of persons unemployed for 52 weeks or over.
Long-term unemployment ratio	The number of long-term unemployed persons, expressed as a percentage of the total unemployed population.
Market sector	The market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Mining; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, water and waste services; Construction; Wholesale trade; Retail trade; Accommodation and food services; Transport, postal and warehousing; Information media and telecommunications; Finance and insurance services; Rental, hiring and real estate services; Professional, scientific and technical services; Administrative and support services; Arts and recreation services; and Other services. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Non-market Sector	The non-market sector is an industry grouping comprising the following industries: Education and training; Public administration & safety; and Health care and social assistance. Refer to Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 5216.0).
Monthly hours worked in all jobs	<p>Monthly hours worked in all jobs measures the total number of actual hours worked by employed persons in a calendar month. It differs from the actual hours worked estimates (and the usual hours worked estimates) since these refer only to the hours worked in the reference week.</p> <p>The methodology used to produce monthly hours worked in all jobs means that these are synthetic estimates. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of monthly hours worked in all jobs are available for the period July 1978 onwards.</p> <p>Further information on the methodology used to produce the monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates is available on the ABS website in <i>Information Paper: Expansion of Hours Worked Estimates from the Labour Force Survey</i> (cat. no. 6290.0.55.001).</p> <p>Actual and usual hours worked cannot be aggregated across time to produce either quarterly or annual estimates as they relate to only a single week in the month. In contrast, monthly hours worked in all jobs estimates are a true monthly measure, and may be aggregated across time to produce both quarterly and annual estimates.</p>
Not in labour force	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include people who undertook unpaid household duties or other voluntary work only, were retired, voluntarily inactive and those permanently unable to work.
Participation rate	For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group.
Response rate	The number of fully responding dwellings expressed as a percentage of the total number of dwellings excluding sample loss. Examples of sample loss include: dwellings where all persons are out of scope and/or coverage; vacant dwellings; dwellings under construction; dwellings converted to non-dwellings; derelict dwellings; and demolished dwellings.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Stock estimates	Stock estimates are a measure of certain attributes at a point in time and can be thought of as stocktakes. For example, the total number of employed persons is an account of the number of people who were considered employed in the Labour Force Survey reference week.

GLOSSARY *continued*

Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Underemployment rate (proportion of labour force)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Underemployment ratio (proportion of employed)	The number of underemployed workers expressed as a percentage of total employed persons.
Underemployed workers	<p>Employed persons aged 15 years and over who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have. They comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ persons employed part time who want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week or in the four weeks subsequent to the survey; or ■ persons employed full time who worked part time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (such as being stood down or insufficient work being available). It is assumed that these people wanted to work full time in the reference week and would have been available to do so.
Underutilisation rate	The sum of the number of persons unemployed and the number of persons in underemployment, expressed as a proportion of the labour force.
Unemployed	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ had actively looked for full time or part time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
Unemployed looked for full time work	<p>Unemployed persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full time work; or ■ were waiting to start a new full time job.
Unemployed looked for only part time work	<p>Unemployed persons who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for part time work only; or ■ were waiting to start a new part time job.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.
Usual hours of work	Usual hours of work refers to a typical period rather than the hours worked in a specified reference period. The concept of usual hours applies both to persons at work and to persons temporarily absent from work, and is defined as the hours worked during a typical week or day. Actual hours worked (for a specific reference period) may differ from usual hours worked due to illness, vacation, strike, overtime work, a change of job, or similar reasons.

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